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One Calamity Too Many for the Achille Lauro

ROME—It had sailed the seven seas, gone round the world in 80 days. En route, it had braved the shoals of bankruptcy and bloodshed, terrorism and controversy. And on Wednesday, it met its end.

Abandoned by all 979 passengers and crew, the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro blazed and seemed to be subsiding into a sea full of sharks after fire devoured the vessel as it sailed off the Horn of Africa on a Christmas cruise from Italy to South Africa.

The Neapolitan owners, Starlauro, said two passengers were killed and eight

injured as flames began licking around the passenger cabins at 1:30 A.M. Wednesday, catching many passengers in evening dress from a party, or in their nightgowns. By Wednesday evening, the 23,479-ton vessel, built for Dutch owners in 1947, and in Italian hands since 1966, was still burning and listing.

While its owners said it might survive the night, the Italian transport minister, Publio Fiori, declared: "The Achille Lauro is now lost. It is still burning and sinking lower into the water."

As night fell and the Indian Ocean swells began to rise, new worries emerged about the safety of some 650

survivors gathered on the exposed and inhospitable deck of an oil tanker that rescued them, the Hawaiian King. Two U.S. Navy warships, the cruiser Gettysburg and the frigate Halyburton, were heading toward the tanker to take the survivors on board, the owners' South African agent, Daphne Osborne, said in Cape Town.

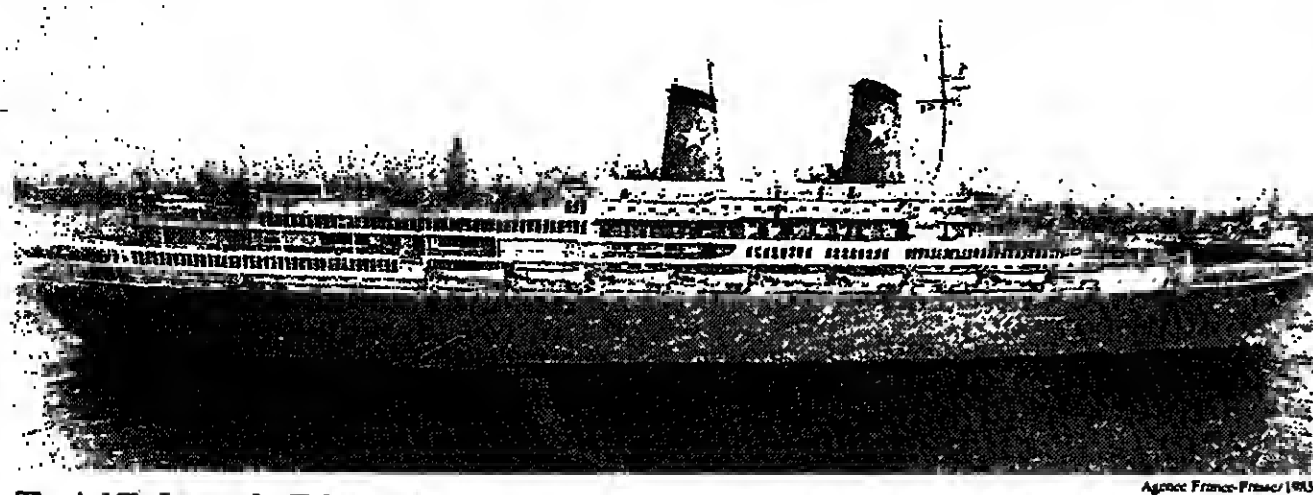
[Two U.S. helicopters took food, water and medicines to people aboard the Hawaiian King. Reuters reported from Dubai. The U.S. Navy said the helicopters would make several more shuttle runs of food and medicine on Wednesday night.]

What was to have been a sun-kissed

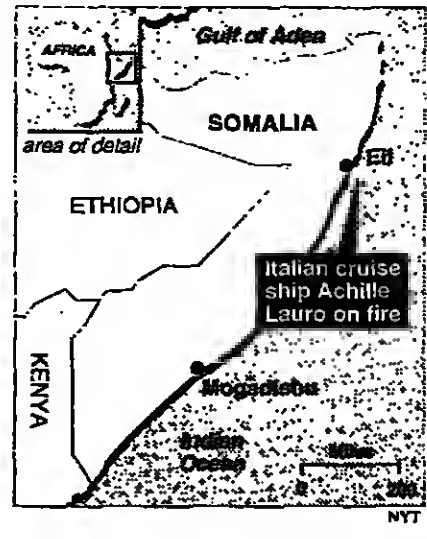
Christmas cruise through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal and across the equator to Durban, South Africa, ended some 100 miles off the coast of Somalia in the Indian Ocean as fire broke out in the engine room. Flames began licking through the Achille Lauro's passenger cabins and the engines abruptly stopped, survivors and shipping officials said.

But it was also the end of a chapter in Italy's nautical history. Buffeted, in its time, by financial problems, accidents and much controversy, the Achille Lauro is best remembered by most non-Italians as the cruise liner hijacked by Palestinian

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The Achille Lauro, the ill-fated "Big Blue Liner" that once steamed around the world in 80 days.



Bosnia's Factions Rebuff UN Chief

Butros Ghali's Dire Warning: Peacekeeping Mission May End

By Roger Cohen

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Spurned by the leader of the Bosnian Serbs after a week of humiliations in Bosnia, the secretary-general of the United Nations warned Wednesday for the first time that the peacekeeping mission here might have to end.

Declaring that Bosnian Muslims and Serbs must now cooperate with the beleaguered UN mission, Mr. Butros Ghali said in a statement: "My message to them is that unless they do this it will become impossible for me to persuade the Security Council to keep the United Nations protection force here."

His statement came after a day in which he was jeered by the people of Sarajevo and unceremoniously snubbed by the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, who refused to appear at a planned meeting because its location was not on Serbian-held Bosnian territory.

The contemptuous rebuff from Mr. Karadzic made a mockery of attempts by Mr. Butros Ghali to secure a Bosnian ceasefire, and turned a high-stakes diplomatic foray to the ravaged Bosnian capital into a fiasco.

The Serbian refusal to show up Wednesday demonstrates that the cooperation Mr. Butros Ghali said was essential will be hard to obtain. Despite this poor augury, he said he would try to avoid recommending a withdrawal, but noted that the Security Council might soon take the matter out of his hands.

The secretary-general's public statement stopped short of an ultimatum. But an official present at Mr. Butros Ghali's meeting with the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, said the secretary-general presented a "stark warning" about a withdrawal and reminded the Bosnian government of the impending end to the UN's mission to Somalia.

To this, the official quoted Mr. Izetbegovic as replying, "But that was Africa, this is Europe."

The tough stance adopted against the Muslim-led Bosnian government despite the Serbian attack on northwestern enclave of Bihać reflected the fact that all Western countries—including the United States—appear to have concluded from the Bihać crisis that the war is now being provoked by both sides and pressure must be applied on everyone to end the fighting.

Previously, the Clinton administration had declined to put strong pressure on the Bosnian government, citing the intense suffering of the Muslim civilians of Bosnia at the hands of the Serbs and the right of the Muslim-led Bosnian government to be armed and to fight back.

But the fact that the current Serbian offensive on Bihać came as a response to an initially successful attack by the Muslim-led Bosnian forces, who broke eastward out of an enclave where they have

been encircled for most of the 31-month-old war, seems to have led to a policy shift.

Yasushi Akashi, the top UN official in the former Yugoslavia, said the severity of Mr. Butros Ghali's warning about the need for an end to the fighting and the possibility of a United Nations withdrawal had surprised the Bosnian government.

Mr. Butros Ghali had hoped to secure a cease-fire on Wednesday, for the Bihać pocket and for Bosnia as a whole. This would have created a better environment for a meeting of ministers from the United States, Germany, France, Britain and Russia, who are due to discuss adjustments to an international peace plan in Brussels on Friday. But his mission failed.

After being mocked by a Sarajevo crowd weary of the war and deeply disillusioned

Kohl and Mitterrand sidestep their disagreement on Bosnia, Page 4.

with the efforts of the United Nations in Bosnia, Mr. Butros Ghali said Mr. Karadzic's decision to snub him "projected a bad image on his policy, on his attitude and even his personality."

Mr. Akashi went a little further, saying he was "disappointed and a bit mad with Mr. Karadzic."

But the Bosnian Serb leader has had his way for some time and clearly felt there was no reason to compromise Wednesday.

His decision not to attend the meeting reflected the fact that the Serbs' continuing assault on the Muslim enclave of Bihać has revealed all UN threats and NATO resolutions as empty, suggesting that the Serbs have little to lose from going it alone and continuing the war.

"Militarily speaking, the Serbs' tails are up so they simply feel they can call the shots," said Sir Michael Rose, a British lieutenant general who is the commander of a United Nations force in Bosnia. The soldiers under his command have been held hostage and otherwise humiliated in recent days.

There are more than 24,000 United Nations peacekeepers in Bosnia. But with no peace to keep, their mission has become increasingly murky. About 500 of them are currently detained by the Bosnian Serb forces.

The incapacity of the United Nations force to protect its own people from such humiliation or to protect a UN-designated safe area such as Bihać has now been comprehensively demonstrated. At the same time, their ability to serve as shield for the Serbs against any international military action had been undermined.

Ejup Ganic, the vice president of a Muslim-Croat federation in Bosnia, said the Bosnian government had told Mr. Butros Ghali that it would accept a three-month cease-fire but would not enter any further negotiation with the Serbs until they accept an American-backed peace plan.

Jets Drive Home Message to Renegade Russian Republic

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GROZNY, Russia—Planes bombed a government military airfield in the Russian rebel province of Chechnya on Wednesday, and its leader told women and children to flee the capital, Grozny, before an ultimatum set by Moscow expired.

On Tuesday morning, President Boris Yeltsin of Russia gave the Chechen president, Dzhokar Dudayev, and the opposition trying to oust Mr. Dudayev 48 hours to lay down their arms and stop fighting.

Mr. Yeltsin said he would introduce a

state of emergency in Chechnya, which unilaterally proclaimed independence from Moscow in 1991, if the ultimatum was ignored.

Reporters saw at least three planes drop between 10 and 15 bombs on the airfield, which is about five kilometers (three miles) from the city center, and set at least 10 aircraft on fire.

The airport commander, Elmizayev Akhmadov, said he saw four jets in the attack, which resulted in no casualties. He said that the military airport also had been attacked on Tuesday, as had Grozny's ci-

vilian airport, and that an airport guard had been killed.

Forces loyal to Mr. Dudayev responded with anti-aircraft fire but appeared to miss the planes. People in the streets screamed and ran for cover.

"In view of the situation, it would be a good idea to evacuate women and children," Mr. Dudayev said in a statement issued through his aides.

"Quick, go home!" a telephone operator told customers at a downtown post office after the roar of jets was heard Wednesday afternoon.

The Kremlin-backed Provisional Council, which is trying to topple Mr. Dudayev, and officials in Moscow said the planes did not belong to them. There are no military airfields in the region controlled by the Chechen opposition.

A senior opposition official told Reuters: "They were not our planes. Obviously they were Russia's. The Russians are going to bring the troops in. Basically it is already decided."

Mr. Yeltsin's ultimatum on Tuesday was clearly motivated by a threat issued by Mr. Dudayev on Monday. (Reuters, AP)

In Turkey's Bleak Cities, Militant Islam on the Rise

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

ESENSEHIR, Turkey—Ersel Cosan is a new arrival in this mud-and-concrete satellite of Istanbul, a man of the countryside more used to tending his beehives than hustling for work on construction sites that have no jobs to offer.

In many ways, though, his uprooting from village to city is the story of modern Turkey.

When he and his family arrived here the other day, fleeing the civil war against Kurdish guerrillas in the southeast, they became part of a wave of migration to the cities that has shifted the nation's center of gravity from village to metropolis.

And, propelled from Anatolia's far reaches by poverty and war, needs and dreams, this great column has come to represent another phenomenon, far more troubling to Turkey's authorities and their Western allies: the grist of an Islamic movement that would challenge the secular core and Western leanings of the 71-year-old republic.

As Turkey's cities bulge beyond control and traditional political parties seem unable to confront the most basic economic and social problems, the main beneficiary from this upheaval has been the militant Islamic Welfare Party, which now controls Ankara, Istanbul and a host of other cities.

The Islamic campaign here is at an early stage, and

there is no immediate prospect of the militants' unseating the conservative government of Prime Minister Tansu Ciller. But there is no question that the movement is growing.

Islamic revival is familiar from Algeria to the Gaza Strip, from Egypt to Iran. In Turkey, it challenges the very secular core of the republic founded in 1923 by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.

And its emergence in this Western-inclined land has caused concern among secular Turks that the nation's nonreligious principles, known as Kemalism, are at stake.

"Kemalism is at an end," said Fehmi Kuru, a

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NBC Wants to Pull the Plug on Murdoch

By Bill Carter

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—In a direct challenge to the very existence of the Fox television network, NBC filed a petition Wednesday with the Federal Communications Commission asserting that the stations that form the heart of Fox are illegally foreign-owned.

NBC asked the commission to rule either that Fox must drastically reduce its level of foreign ownership or that all other U.S. networks may seek unlimited foreign investment.

NBC contends that if the commission explicitly sanctions the ownership arrangement that underpins Fox, in which more than 99 percent of the equity is held by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., which is based in Australia, it would eradicate 60 years of policy excluding foreigners from owning U.S. broadcast properties.

This kind of brawling was unheard of until recently in the once-gentlemanly world of network television. But the atmosphere has changed: ABC, CBS and NBC not only have the sprawling monster of cable television to contend with, but also

Fox, which is aggressively trying to take business from them.

NBC's action, called a petition for rule-making, requires the commission to respond, although it is not under a specific deadline.

Preston Padden, Fox's president for network distribution, said Fox's application for licenses had been "blessed" by the FCC in 1985 and that the commission then had all the information it needed.

In addition, Mr. Padden said the com-

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Sarajevans protesting Wednesday against the United Nations at the presidency building during Mr. Butros Ghali's visit.

Kiosk A Pillar of Hong Kong Falls Away

Hong Kong's stock traders bade a farewell to sorts Wednesday to Jardine Matheson, the trading house whose rise traced the territory's own, as the company was replaced on the bourse's blue-chip Hang Seng index.

Jardine Strategic Holdings Ltd. plan to remove their listings from the bourse completely on Dec. 31, as part of a move to distance the company from the colony before China takes control in 1997. The company is moving its headquarters to Singapore. (Page 16)

Opposition Figure Is Given a Top Mexico Post

MEXICO CITY (AFP)—Mexico's president-elect, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon, on Wednesday named a member of a conservative opposition party as his attorney general, a first in the history of Mexico's ruling party.

Fernando Antonio Lozano Garcia, of the conservative National Action Party, will be the first attorney general who is not from the Institutional Revolutionary Party since it took power in 1929.

House Passage Gives Trade Bill Surge in Senate

WASHINGTON—The Senate began debate on the world trade agreement on Wednesday, as the Clinton administration voiced growing optimism that it had enough senators to achieve a final congressional victory.

President Bill Clinton and members of his cabinet telephoned wavering senators, as surveys showed that supporters of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were at or near the 60 votes needed to win a procedural vote on a budget waiver, a prelude to the vote on the accord itself, which needs only a simple majority of the 100 senators.

"We do expect that by the time the vote is cast tomorrow, we will have the votes on both the budget waiver and the bill itself," said the White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers.

A poll by The Associated Press showed 59 senators supporting the agreement or leaning toward support, 23 against or leaning toward opposing it and 18 undecided. On Tuesday, the House of Representa-

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Camel Fair's Exotic Attraction: Tourists

By Molly Moore

Washington Post Service

PUSHKAR, India—For 400 years, camel herders and farmers have converged on this holy city deep in the Thar Desert of Rajasthan to buy and sell camels, troll the market stalls for new saddles and gawk at tribal people from faraway villages.

In recent years, however, an exotic new tribe has been attracted to the ancient desert fair, offering new opportunities for Western tourists. The desert camel drivers marvel at this bizarre breed that turns red under the desert sun, views the world through black boxes held in front of their faces and is willing to pay \$2 (more

than two days' wages for most desert farmers) for an hour's ride on a lumbering camel.

India, as part of its new efforts to open up to the outside world and its hard currency, has begun promoting remote, indigenous fairs and festivals as major tourist attractions. In the last several years, the Pushkar Camel Fair—reputedly the largest camel market in the world—has become the most popular festival among foreign tourists visiting Rajasthan, the northern desert state that is now India's top tourist draw.

And so it came to pass in October that the 20th century collided with a culture

and society that have remained virtually unchanged since the 16th century.

Desert tribesmen arrived with their families and household possessions piled high atop medieval-style wooden carts drawn by camels after 14-day treks across the desert, while tourists arrived in shiny, new, air-conditioned tour buses that made the same trip in seven hours.

Both a camel driver, Bhagwan Singh, and a French tourist, Olivier Bernicat, haggled with shopkeepers over the price of a new camel saddle, an elaborate wooden contraption. But while Mr. Singh, with his,

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Egypt.....9.00 FF	Reunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.
Gabon.....900 CFA	Senegal.....900 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 Ptas
Italy.....2.600 Lire	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Ivory Coast 1.120 CFA	U.A.E.....2.50 Dirh
Jordan.....JD	U.S.A. \$1.50
Lebanon.....US\$1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

Dow Jones		Fib Index	
Up	0.68	Up	0.38%
3798.23		112.40	
The Dollar		Previous Close	
DM	1.57	1.5702	
Pound	1.8645	1.8625	
Yen	88.975	88.975	
FF	5.3835	5.3828	

It's Union in Name Only on European Crime and Asylum

By Tom Buurkle

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Germany's effort to enlist its European Union allies in the fight against organized crime and in coping with immigration hit a stone wall of objections on Wednesday, turning issues of paramount public concern into a showcase of European disunity.

A draft German convention for Europol, a Netherlands-based agency designed to tackle international crime and drug trafficking, was blocked by France and Spain at a meeting here of EU interior ministers.

Paris wanted to impose tight national controls that would effectively neuter the agency, while Madrid demanded that Europol give it a hand in combating terrorism by Basque separatists and others.

A separate German initiative to forge a common EU position on immigration also met with a rebuff from allies who were not keen to accept immigrants from Germany or to help Bonn pay for taking care of them.

"There's a complete blockage, and it's clear

that the ministers aren't prepared to go any further," an EU official said.

The result was not unexpected, coming after weeks of intense but fruitless negotiations. But it still represented a major setback to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who has made the issues a top priority of Germany's EU presidency. He will have little to show when he is host to fellow EU leaders at Essen on Dec. 9 and 10.

The deadlock also illustrated the growing difficulty EU countries are having in extending policy cooperation beyond economics and the single market. Such moves require unanimity, something that the Union will find only harder to achieve when it takes in Sweden, Finland and Austria in January.

Immigration and crime are regarded as pressing problems by all EU governments and their citizens, and leaders are agreed that the challenges surpass the ability of national capitals to respond to them alone.

But one year after the Maastricht treaty inaugurated EU cooperation on interior and justice affairs, the record of achievement is "pretty grim," Padraig Flynn, the EU commissioner in

charge of interior matters, says in a report to be delivered to the ministers Thursday.

Interior and justice affairs are "the most difficult area of all" to find common ground, said Juan Alberto Belloch, the Spanish minister, because internal security for most countries is wrapped up with tradition, culture and national identity.

EU leaders had set an October deadline for agreeing on a convention for Europol, and Germany has pressed hard because its long border with Eastern Europe has left it the most exposed to crime gangs operating out of the region.

Bonn wants Europol to have the potential to become a European FBI, with enough independence to analyze crime figures and track specific individuals or organizations. France has argued for a more limited exchange of information within the agency, with national capitals able to inspect files at any point.

Britain's home secretary, Michael Howard, made it clear Wednesday that his country would not contribute sensitive data to Europol if they would be open to such inspection.

German officials see little chance of progress

any time soon. One official said privately that Charles Pasqua, the staunchly nationalist French interior minister, has made Europol an issue of sovereignty and was unlikely to budge before the French presidential election in May. Tellingly, Mr. Pasqua did not even attend the meeting Wednesday, sending France's delegate to the EU instead.

There was no consensus on immigration either Wednesday, even though the problem has become more European and less a strictly German one.

The tightening of Germany's liberal asylum laws last year has cut the number of asylum demands by two-thirds, to 92,000 from January to September this year, while in the Netherlands the number has shot up 60 percent.

The lack of progress on immigration and crime carried a silver lining for German officials and the EU's Executive Commission. They hope the dismal record will force member governments to abandon the current intergovernmental approach to policy, which requires unanimity in all matters, and adopt a more flexible approach at a major EU conference in 1996.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ukraine to Receive No Extra Security For Signing Accord on Nuclear Arms

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — Ukraine, insisting on security guarantees in return for giving up nuclear arms, will get no special commitments from the major powers when it formally renounces its nuclear status Monday, diplomats say.

Ukraine will sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty on the margins of a European security summit in Budapest. Kiev says it has won security guarantees from major powers in exchange.

The deal, which includes Western promises of aid, will end a dispute over what Ukraine should do with nuclear weapons left on its soil after the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. Russia, the United States, France and Britain will sign a memorandum on Ukrainian security.

Police Raid East German Rightists

MAGDEBURG, Germany (Reuters) — The police in Saxony-Anhalt state raided the homes of far-right extremists and seized weapons and neo-Nazi propaganda there, the interior minister of the East German state said.

The official, Manfred Püchel, said the police operation was directed at 25 members of a group calling itself "Middle German Assistance" and which had renamed itself "Wittenberg Fellowship" after a ban imposed by state justices.

Saxony-Anhalt state had witnessed a surge in rightist violence and crimes in the last year. From January to October, the state registered 612 crimes of a neo-Nazi or far-right nature compared with 291 in the same period in 1993.

Berlusconi Still Prepared to Testify

ROME (Reuters) — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi said Wednesday that he would still meet Milan magistrates investigating him for possible bribery as a dispute raged over whether their inquiries had been hobbled.

Mr. Berlusconi, who denies any wrongdoing, said he was outraged by speculation that a supreme court decision on Tuesday to switch a related trial away from Milan, dealing a blow to the magistrates, had been politically motivated. "I have said that I can go to the Milan courts and state my case whenever I have a free moment," he said.

Reports that the Court of Cassation had decided to switch a bribery trial involving 49 defendants from Milan to the nearby town of Brescia had led to speculation that the investigation involving allegations of bribes to tax police by Mr. Berlusconi's Fininvest business empire could face severe delay.

Tories' Challenge to Major Fails

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister John Major escaped a challenge to his leadership of Britain's Conservative Party on Wednesday, giving him a breathing space to try to restore the government's political fortunes.

Right-wing critics of Mr. Major had threatened to back a no-hope candidate for the post merely to demonstrate the degree of unrest in the governing party over Mr. Major's leadership.

But Sir Marcus Fox, chairman of the committee responsible for running party elections, said the critics had been unable to get the required support from 34 Conservative members of Parliament, one-tenth of the parliamentary party. Leadership challenges can only take place once a year, in the autumn.

Burma Buys More Chinese Weapons

LONDON (AFP) — Burma has signed a second defense contract with China, this for helicopters, armored vehicles, field guns, assault rifles, parachutes and patrol boats worth \$400 million, Jane's Defense Weekly reported Wednesday.

The London-based trade weekly said the helicopters, small arms and parachutes appeared destined "for a planned offensive against the Homong, the Shan State headquarters of Burmese drug lord Khun Sa." Khun Sa, whose Mong Tai guerrilla army is the largest rebel force in Burma, with an estimated strength of 15,000 to 18,000, operates along the Thai-Burmese border.

Jane's said new contract, signed last month, followed an initial package worth \$1.2 billion for armored vehicles, trucks, rocket launchers, anti-aircraft artillery and surface-to-air missiles. It added that the Burmese Air Force had ordered 36 jet fighters, 24 support aircraft and four transport planes, while the navy had taken delivery of 10 Hainan ships and was finalizing a deal for two Jianghu frigates.

Homosexuals Granted El Al Benefits

JERUSALEM, Nov. 30 (Reuters) — Israel's Supreme Court ruled Wednesday that El Al airlines must extend the same benefits to same-sex partners of gay employees as it does to partners of heterosexuals.

In a decision hailed as a victory by homosexuals and assailed by rabbis, the court upheld the petition of an El Al flight attendant, Jonathan Danilovitz, who fought a five-year court battle to force the national carrier to honor his request for an annual complimentary flight with his partner.

Mr. Danilovitz turned to a labor court in 1989 when the airline turned down his request for the flight, a privilege extended to heterosexual couples. That court ruled in his favor, and the Supreme Court rejected El Al's appeal, saying the airline must extend equal rights to gay couples.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Polish Ferry Unsafe, Finns Declare

HELSINKI (Reuters) — A Polish ferry was stopped from leaving Finland after checks showed faults in its outer bow door, a Finnish maritime official said Wednesday.

The ferry Pomerania was due out of Helsinki with about 250 passengers aboard late Tuesday but was stopped a few hours before they were to embark, said the chief maritime surveyor, Veikko Inkinen.

"I think the vessel was unsafe," Mr. Inkinen said. "It was unseaworthy because of faults in the closing and locking devices of its bow door." He said the faults were discovered because of tighter inspection procedures introduced in Finland after the ferry Estonia sank on Sept. 28 with the loss of more than 900 lives.

About 900 Nordic tourists will be evacuated from Gambia, and future trips will be canceled because of political instability, tour operators said Wednesday in Copenhagen.

To counter drunken driving, police in Belgium will begin fining drivers 3,750 francs (\$116) — and 5,000 francs beginning Jan. 1 — if alcohol in their blood exceeds 0.5 milligrams per liter. The old limit was 0.8 milligrams.

The construction of a highway past the Egyptian pyramids pressed ahead Wednesday despite an order from President Hosni Mubarak suspending work pending the outcome of an archaeological study. The manager of the company building the road said no such order had been received.

EU Offers the East Post-Summit Talks

Bonn and Paris Strike Deal On Invitation to 6 Countries

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

BONN — In a compromise that keeps the eastward expansion of the European Union at least symbolically on track, the Union has invited the heads of six prospective East European member states to a meeting next week in Essen, Germany, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Wednesday.

"After some consideration and consultation with our partner countries, we decided to invite the heads of state and foreign ministers simply to send out the message that the European Union is not running a 'closed shop,'" Mr. Kohl said.

He made the announcement at a joint news conference with President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France after two days of bilateral consultations aimed at establishing a tentative agenda for the summit meeting.

"We want to show these countries that they will be welcome if they want to join the Union when their domestic and economic situations permit it," Mr. Kohl said.

In a separate agreement, Germany and France moved closer to forming a joint arms procurement agency open to other European allies and pledged to reach agreement soon on cooperation in military reconnaissance satellites.

On several other economic, political and foreign policy issues, however, Germany and France politely agreed to disagree, leaving the countries' leaders nostalgic for less divisive days and the agenda for the Essen meeting as open as ever.

Germany and France, which have long been the motor of European integration, are showing less and less inclination to compromise on fundamental issues regarding the structure and size of the Union.

"This could be the last Franco-German summit of its kind," said Axel Sauger, an analyst at the German Society for Foreign Policy. "The generational change in both countries could bring people to power who are less emotional about the bilateral relationship, more soberly absorbed by their own national interests."

Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand attempted to play down their countries' disagreements by noting that Germany and France never agreed on everything yet usually managed to strike the decisive compromise.

Mr. Kohl said he no longer dreamed of a "United States of Europe," while Mr. Mitterrand said Europe would inevitably become "more and more federal."

Members of Mr. Kohl's conservative Christian Democratic Union recently proposed strengthening the European Commission and European Parliament in order to create a more federal Union, but Mr. Balladur this week said that notion was outdated and called for a more flexible form of multilateral cooperation.

The compromise on Eastern Europe, which foresees a one-and-a-half hour meeting with the heads of state of Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania following the summit meeting, was the maximum acceptable to France and the minimum acceptable to Germany, which initially wanted to invite its eastern neighbors to participate in the summit talks.

A Warning From Moscow

The Russian Foreign Minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, warned Wednesday that Moscow might refuse to sign a framework accord on relations with NATO if the alliance adopted a timetable for expanding eastward, Agence France-Presse reported from Moscow.



BALKANS STANDOFF — Workers in Salonika, Greece, on break as a Greenpeace activist chained to rail tracks tossed an orange. Activists took over part of a chemical factory to protest the production of ozone-depleting substances.

Court Hands French Financier a Setback

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A court placed the business empire of Bernard Tapie in receivership on Wednesday, a bitter blow for the French politician but not sufficient on its own to derail his possible ambitions for the French presidency.

The Commercial Court of Paris stopped short of declaring Mr. Tapie's companies in bankruptcy, which would have forced him to relinquish his seats in the National Assembly and the European Parliament and would have made him ineligible to run for president and mayor of Marseille next year.

Instead, it ordered Mr. Tapie's convoluted finances to be placed under the control of court-appointed administrators until May 30 — that is, after the presidential elections which will be held in two rounds at the end of April and the beginning of

May. The court will then decide whether or not to wind up the business empire.

Mr. Tapie, a plumber's son turned financier, still faces a hearing about his personal finances Dec. 14, which legal experts said could lead to a bankruptcy judgment against him.

The court judgment temporarily halted action by the Crédit Lyonnais bank to recover debts of 1.22 billion francs (\$226.5 million) from the tycoon. In July, the bank seized part of Mr. Tapie's collection of antique furniture and works of art. The Treasury, which is investigating Mr. Tapie for tax evasion and business fraud, also claims his assets.

In another hearing Wednesday, Mr. Tapie lost an appeal against a 1 million franc (\$186,000) fine for overstating the value of one of his companies on the Paris stock exchange. Last week, he was ordered to pay 66.7 million francs in taxes for falsely

registering his yacht, the Phocée, as a commercial ship rather than a pleasure craft.

In another blow to his pride, Mr. Tapie's Olympique Marseille soccer team was knocked out of the French Cup in the first round Monday night after being defeated, 1-0, by the lowly, second-division team Niort. The French soccer league had condemned Marseille to play in the second division this season because of a match-fixing scandal.

Mr. Tapie said Wednesday night that he had fired the Olympique Marseille coach, Marc Bourrier, and had named Gérard Gilli to succeed him, effective immediately. Mr. Gilli, 42, was the team's coach from 1988 to 1990.

Mr. Tapie, 51, a former salesman and pop singer who leads the MRG, or Radical Movement of the Left, drew an unexpected 12 percent of the vote in the elections for the European Parliament in June.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

In Battle of the Sexes, An Educational Pause

Is co-education not all it was cracked up to be? That appears to be the conclusion of recent studies in Berlin and Hamburg.

In tests in those cities, certain classes of 12- to 14-year-olds that had been mixed — chemistry, physics, biology and physical education — were separated by sex. The first conclusion: Girls participated more and showed greater self-confidence.

What's more, behavior in classes that were still mixed also improved dramatically.

This might have had something to do with the self-defense courses that were offered to girls. One boy later

complained to a teacher, "She threatened to break every bone in my body if I kept bothering her." Such threats might help explain why there was less teasing at the end of the experiment. But there was also less violence, reports the German daily Die Welt.

Around Europe

France should follow a "third path" between legalization and repression of drugs, an advisory panel of "wise men" recommends in a new report.

The National Consultative Committee on Ethics notes that tough measures have failed to stem widespread drug use, but that outright legalization "could lead to increased usage of dangerous products." It thus urges that controlled drug use be allowed in private settings, and that only public use, or use that may be harmful to others, should be punished.

French drug penalties —

from 2 to 10 years in prison for simple possession, and up to 30 years for trafficking — remain among the stiffest in Europe. Only Britain, where possession of some drugs can lead to life imprisonment, has tougher laws.

The Dutch drafters' union has advised members against serving with United Nations forces in Bosnia, the first time the union has told conscripts not to go to war.

"We say it's too difficult for these boys, with an average age of 19, to say whether or not to accept the risks and danger," said Ed Jeeninga of the Union of Conscripted Soldiers.

The Dutch Defense Ministry disagrees. "Let's face reality," said Major Henk Schenkens, "life is full of risks."

The union gained prominence fighting for the 40-hour garrison workweek and the rights of draftees to wear long

hair and earrings. The Bosnia issue may be the last chance the union gets to flex its muscles. The last Dutch draftee is due to be called up in April 1996.

She was a small, neat, 50-year-old woman, who looked every bit the part of the well-loved nursery school principal that she was. But life had taken some tough turns: Her husband suffered serious mental problems, the marriage floundered, the bills piled up. She started working nights. And that was her downfall. Last September, the police came to arrest her in the courtyard of her school in a Paris suburb. And this week she received a two-year suspended sentence for pandering. She said she had received no money for her activities, which followed a part-time career as a prostitute; she only wanted to help friends.

Brian Knowlton

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THE AMERICAS / FILLING A BIG NEED

Retirees Draw on Military Lessons as They Start a 2d Career in Classroom

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

BALTIMORE — When Staff Sergeant Arthur Moore retired last spring after 20 years in the army, he decided to stop complaining about public schools and do something about them. He applied for a job as a fifth-grade teacher at Samuel Coleridge-Taylor Elementary School here.

City school officials quickly hired him. "Male teachers are a premium in any public school, but especially at the elementary level," said Emma J. Hamlin, the principal at Coleridge-Taylor, where 7 of the 27 teachers are men. "We're fortunate to have someone with his background."

As the shrinking American military parades its Cold War forces, thousands of retiring members of the armed forces like Mr. Moore are turning to a new \$65 million-a-year Pentagon program that places them as teachers or aides in low-income districts and pays part of their salaries for five years.

The program matches them by their backgrounds in mathematics, science, foreign languages and organizational skills against the needs of school districts facing teacher shortages.

And, since so many retiring military personnel are black or members of other minorities, the program also brings into

inner-city classrooms strong minority role models.

"It's a win-win situation," said Defense Secretary William J. Perry. "We can help provide teachers in areas where educators are in short supply, and at the same time help service members transition out of the federal work force during this difficult period of downsizing."

The Troops to Teachers program is one of the most successful components of a broader effort by Congress and the Clinton administration to help steer nearly 2 million former service members — many of whom are still in their 30s or early 40s — into second careers like health care and law enforcement, as well as education.

Of course, for years retiring military personnel have gone into teaching. Although there are no national data on their numbers, education researchers estimate that 4,000 to 5,000 of the 1.7 million people who have left the military since 1990 are now teaching in public schools or soon will be.

But the new program has attracted more than that in the 10 months since it began. About 5,100 former members of the armed forces have applied, and so far schools in 30 states have hired 164 of them. The Defense Department expects more than 1,000 to be hired annually.

The Pentagon pays retiring service personnel up to \$5,000 to defray the costs of earning their teaching credentials. To entice schools to participate in the program, the military pays up to half of the teacher's salary for five years, or a total of \$50,000 per teacher.

The troops-turned-teachers must agree to teach for at least five years. Retiring civilian employees of the defense and energy departments as well as people who worked for military contractors such as General Dynamics or McDonnell Douglas are also eligible.

At Coleridge-Taylor, built in 1931 as the first school in Baltimore for black children, 548 students attend prekindergarten through fifth-year classes. About three-fourths of the children come from single-parent households, the principal said.

The three-story brick building looms large in an otherwise nondescript neighborhood dominated by low-income housing projects. Visitors are huzzed in through a heavy black metal door. Inside, a different feeling pervades. The hallways are painted in pastel shades and potted plants stand sentry in the bright stairways.

In Room 316, a large, airy space that smells of chalk and Lysol, Mr. Moore presides over 19 fifth-year students, excit-

ed from lunch recess and two visitors. It's a long way from the Cold-War arenas of Germany and Korea, where Mr. Moore served with the army. This is the controlled chaos of 10-year-olds.

"Boys and girls, I'm ready to get started," Mr. Moore booms in a voice that sounds like it was issued with his staff sergeant's stripes. The room is quiet for a moment, then a low chattering begins. Mr. Moore circulates, helping one girl with a grammar question, fishing a new pencil from his desk for another. He pulls a little boy outside the classroom and scolds him for quarreling with other students.

"Every day I have to prove to them I really care, not just about teaching but about them," said Mr. Moore, 39, a minister's son who grew up in Beckley, West Virginia, a small coal-mining town.

"I wouldn't want to go to a suburban, rich place where the kids have everything," he said. "The kids here need someone who's dedicated and will work for them."

His students, dressed in the school uniform of blue trousers and pale yellow shirts for boys and blue skirts and yellow blouses for girls, agree.

"He's strict, but he's nice," said Teraa Battle. "He keeps us in line," adds her classmate Kianda Early.

Some teachers in the program have been

preparing for their second careers since college. For others, education became a natural extension of the training and leadership jobs they held in the military.

Ed Coet, 45, a former army counterintelligence officer, served as a liaison to Saudi military intelligence in the Gulf War. Today he teaches a class of 10 emotionally disturbed fourth-grade boys at Brookhaven Intermediate School in Killeen, Texas.

Mr. Coet, who has a third-degree black belt in taekwon do, a Korean system of self-defense similar to karate, said he discovered his calling as a volunteer teaching martial arts to deaf, blind and emotionally disturbed children.

"My work as a teacher is every bit as challenging and important as anything I did in the army," Mr. Coet said.

In moving from the foxhole to the classroom, many teachers acknowledge that their toughest military experiences did not prepare them for all the challenges of teaching. When a superior in the armed forces gives an order, the troops salute and obey. It's not that easy in today's public schools, first-year teachers say.

"You can't yell at them and you can't use scare tactics," said Michael Bolton, a former army lieutenant colonel who once commanded a 535-man artillery battalion and who now leads 21 kindergartners at

Peebles Elementary School in Killeen.

Jocelin Lee, 31, a third-grade teacher at Eastover-Center Elementary School in Fayetteville, North Carolina, said she has relied on the discipline she learned in the air force.

"You have to wear a lot of hats: be their mother, father and counselor," said Ms. Lee, who has a degree in elementary education.

The Troops to Teachers program will be tested in the coming years, education experts say.

"Are they being hired because the Pentagon is offering money or because they're the best people for the job?" said C. Emily Feistritzer, president of the National Center for Education Information, a private research organization based in Washington. "That will only be proven after the outside money is gone."

The financial sacrifices will also dissuade some prospective educators. Virtually all troops turned teachers take a pay cut.

The former members of the armed forces are learning to rely on other rewards: a thank-you note from a student or the satisfaction of winning over a child with discipline problems.

"I want to teach as long as I can make a difference," Mr. Moore said. "My job is to push them the best I can."

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

House Democrats Shy From a Shake-Up

WASHINGTON — Cast into the minority for the first time in 40 years, House Democrats re-elected Richard A. Gephardt as their leader on Wednesday, brushing aside conservative pressure for a postelection shake-up.

Mr. Gephardt, of Missouri, easily turned back a challenge from Charlie Rose, of North Carolina, to keep the post he has held since 1989. The vote was 150 to 58.

"Our mission is to represent workers, middle income families, the poor families of our country," Mr. Gephardt said after he was installed by secret ballot at a party caucus.

David E. Bonior of Michigan, seeking a new term for the second-ranking leadership job of whip, was challenged by a Texas conservative, Charlie Stenholm.

(AP)

Californian Alleges Gross Vote Fraud

LOS ANGELES — Three weeks after Election Day, Representative Michael Huffington says he still will not concede defeat in his bid to unseat Dianne Feinstein as senator from California because he is certain a planned door-to-door canvass of voters will uncover "overwhelming" ballot fraud.

Ms. Feinstein, a mainstream Democrat, has already claimed victory in the race. State election officials have said there is no evidence of significant voter fraud.

But Mr. Huffington, a conservative Republican who spent more than \$28 million of his personal fortune on the race — a record for a congressional contest — said in a televised interview that he was positive there were significant irregularities and that once he had proof he would seek a new election.

He charged that much of the alleged fraud resulted when opponents of California's immigration-control proposition encouraged illegal aliens to find ways to vote.

(NYT)

Prosecutor Closing In on Clinton Friend

WASHINGTON — An independent counsel, Kenneth W. Starr, has developed extensive evidence purportedly showing that former Associate Attorney General Webster L. Hubbell billed hundreds of thousands of dollars in phony expenses to his former law firm and clients, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

The prosecutor has built a case against Mr. Hubbell on the basis of statements from his former colleagues at the Rose Law Firm, credit card purchases and bills sent to clients. Sources said Mr. Starr could seek an indictment as early as next week — the first to arise from a year-long inquiry that centers on the finances of President Bill Clinton and his wife.

Mr. Hubbell, one of the Clintons' closest friends, was a senior partner at the firm, along with Hillary Rodham Clinton, before becoming the No. 3 Justice Department official. He resigned in March following allegations that he had falsified expense records and overcharged clients, including the government.

(WP)

Quote/Unquote

The outgoing House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, who was defeated in his re-election bid: "If I had one compelling concern in the time that I have been speaker, but previous to that as well, it is that we not idly tamper with the Constitution of the United States." (NYT)



DOWN TO EARTH — Theresa and Sandy de Bara with their son, Matthew Dulles, born two months prematurely aboard a TWA flight Nov. 23 from New York to Florida. Matthew's middle name derives from the airport where the plane made an emergency landing. He is expected to remain at a Reston, Virginia, hospital for two weeks or longer.

Away From Politics

● Jesse Anderson, a convicted wife-killer beaten in the same prison attack that killed the mass murderer Jeffrey Dahmer, has died of his injuries, hospital officials said. Mr. Anderson, 37, had been in a coma on life-support systems at the University of Wisconsin Hospital since the attack.

● It will cost 32 cents to mail a letter starting in January under new rates approved by the Postal Rate Commission. The commission also approved an increase in the cost of sending a postcard, from 19 cents to 20 cents.

● A federal appeals court panel in Washington ruled that the Environmental Protection Agency went too far in requiring coal-fired electric power plants to use an expensive technical process to curb a key source of acid rain, nitrogen oxide. Proponents of the limits say the decision could allow utilities to seek more exemptions on emission controls.

● The rap artist and actor Tupac Shakur, 23, was in guarded condition with five gunshot wounds from a robbery outside a recording studio near Times Square in New York.

● A federal judge set a March 16 trial date for Francisco Martin Duran, 26, who sprayed the White House with rifle fire Oct. 29, after Mr. Duran's defense attorney told the court that she would need several more weeks to consider a possible insanity defense.

● Cellular telephone fraud in New York has become so rampant that a cellular service in Washington, Cellular One, will temporarily block its customers from using their wireless phones when they travel in New York.

● After vigorous lobbying by the tobacco industry and local restaurants, New York City Council leaders offered a revised anti-smoking bill that would loosen some proposed restrictions on smoking in restaurants and offices. But it would ban smoking in virtually all public places.

● A 77-year-old woman has been found in a remote part of northern Arizona after her van ran out of gas more than two weeks ago and her husband left to find fuel. Annabelle Goodwin survived with three blankets, a package of ham, bologna and a loaf of bread. Her husband, Vinson Goodwin, 76, who suffers from Alzheimer's disease, was still missing.

(WP, AP, LAT, Reuters, NYT)

Casting About for New Course, Clinton Gets Conflicting Advice

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In sessions described by one aide as "sometimes cathartic, sometimes instructive," President Bill Clinton met privately this week with Democratic governors and two dozen defeated or retiring Democratic House members as he continues to sort out his future direction and that of his party.

Aides said Mr. Clinton was considering a staff proposal that he give a major address or set of speeches in December to broadly lay out his agenda in the aftermath of the Democratic loss of Congress and party defeats across the country. The White House fears that Republicans will have the center stage the next two months, with Mr. Clinton politically marginalized and on the defensive if he waits until the traditional State of the Union address, normally at the end of January, to outline his direction.

But even White House officials, watching Republicans celebrate their return to power in Congress, said there was little settled about Mr. Clinton's course and suggested he was receiving a welter of sometimes conflicting, sometimes bitter advice.

"We cannot allow the knee-jerks who don't know anything about it to just denigrate Congress and the president and the administration," Representative Jack Brooks, a defeated Democrat from Texas, said Tuesday as he emerged from a session with Mr. Clinton. Mr. Brooks said he had told the president that "substance was not the issue" that determined the widespread Democratic losses.

Democrats, Mr. Brooks said, "let Rush Limbaugh and talk-show radio pundits just outmaneuver us."

Mr. Clinton got a different earful when he had a group of Democratic governors to the White House for dinner on Monday. One attendee said

the consensus was that the president should limit his agenda and make it more centrist, a common theme these days.

A senior administration official said many of those who spoke with Mr. Clinton over a two-day period — one group Monday night and two on Tuesday — offered broader discussions on why they had lost and what the party's recovery should entail.

Mr. Clinton, the aide said, "is just beginning to synthesize what happened" and needs some time "to do some thinking, to run it through his brain," despite clamoring by staff, party officials here and around the country and Democrats throughout the administration for pronouncements on White House intentions.

One sign of that anxiety occurred at the White House on Tuesday, when chiefs of staff from various federal agencies and departments met with Harold Ickes, the deputy chief of staff, and then with the White House chief of staff, Leon E.

Panetta, for what some thought would be a pep talk and marching orders.

"It was a big disappointment," said an official. Mr. Ickes, the official said, told the group that the White House did not know what to do in the aftermath of the defeat and that he had no advice or directions for them.

The official said Mr. Panetta was only marginally better, though he left some participants even more anxious about whether the White House knew "what went on out there last month." Another person described the session as "weird."

A White House official said the meeting with the senior officials was meant as a listening session to hear what others in the government thought ought to be done.

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said Mr. Clinton was considering a December address to the nation but had made no decision.

NBC: Network Wants to Pull the Plug on Murdoch's Fox Television Concern

Continued from Page 1

mission had the right to allow a foreign investor to own stations as long as it was in the public interest to do so.

"NBC's activities," Mr. Padgett said, "are a blatant attempt to misuse administrative proceedings and thwart market competition."

In September, NBC asked the commission to keep Fox from gaining control of a station in Wisconsin; last week it filed more petitions seeking to deny licenses for stations that Fox planned to buy in Philadelphia and Boston.

In recent years, numerous

U.S. companies have been taken over by foreign interests. But

broadcasting has always been different. In that industry, the federal government grants free licenses to entities that, in return, pledge to serve the public interest. It does so because the number of radio and broadcast television frequencies is limited.

The question of Fox's ownership is already before the Federal Communications Commission as a result of a complaint filed earlier this year by the NAACP. Seeking to head off similar challenges, Fox asked the commission to formally review the question of its owner-

ship. The commission has said since May that a ruling was imminent.

It had been expected in the industry that Fox would prevail, mainly because the agency seemed so unlikely to punish Fox after Fox did so successfully what the commission hoped it would do: foster competition with a fourth network.

The new petition greatly raises the stakes, however, because NBC, with the resources of its parent General Electric Co., can pursue the case against Fox far more aggressively than the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

People, a civil rights organization that is short of resources. The NAACP action is based on its assertion that foreign ownership of television stations denies opportunities to American minorities.

Richard Cotton, the senior vice president and general counsel for NBC, invoked the "possibility of litigation" in federal court if the commission ruled against it in the earlier Wisconsin case.

Wednesday's petition, Mr. Cotton said, represented NBC's effort to "draw a line in the sand on the issue of the FCC's special treatment of Fox."

GATT: Outlook for Trade Bill in Senate Gets a Boost From House Passage

Continued from Page 1

tives approved the pact with a convincing majority that Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen called a "great bipartisan boost."

"This is it — the end of the road," Mr. Bentsen said Wednesday. "Tomorrow, the Senate will take the most important trade vote in this country in 60 years."

As extra insurance, Mr. Clinton scheduled a breakfast meeting with a group of 20 senators, many in the undecided ranks, on Thursday morning at the White House.

Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, the Republican floor manager for GATT supporters, said he believed 65 senators would vote for the budget waiver when it comes up Thursday. Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader, said he felt "confident we have the votes."

Continuing the first lame-

duck session of Congress in 12

years, the outgoing Senate

majority leader, George J. Mitchell

of Maine, opened a scheduled

20 hours of debate Wednesday.

"This historic agreement is

essential to our economic future,"

he said. "It will create

new opportunities for

American businesses and farmers to

compete and sell more in

foreign markets. It will benefit

American consumers by lower-

ing tariffs that increase the purchase price of consumer goods."

The House concluded four

hours of sometimes impassioned, sometimes perfunctory

debate Tuesday by ratifying the

measure, 288 to 146.

Favoring the accord were 167

Democrats and 121 Republi-

cans.

(AP, Reuters)

Commuter Pilots Balk Over O'Hare Weather

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — About a dozen pilots for the commuter airline American Eagle have refused to fly in cold, rainy weather, believing planes like one that crashed in Indiana last month are unsafe in those conditions, a Chicago newspaper reported Wednesday.

Sixteen American Eagle flights were canceled Sunday at O'Hare Airport. The airline said management had made the decision after 8 to 10 pilots raised questions about the decision after 8 to 10 pilots raised questions about the decision. The pilots who refused to take off all were scheduled to fly ATR-72 turboprops, the same type of plane that crashed Oct. 31 in Indiana, killing all 68 people aboard, the Chicago Tribune reported.

The plane had been flying on autopilot in a holding pattern during a rainstorm in freezing temperatures. The cause of the crash has not been determined.

The paper said that in two or three other recent cases where pilots complained, the company deemed the weather acceptable.

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Kohl and Mitterrand Avoid Bosnia Quarrel

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President François Mitterrand, meeting in Bonn for their final bilateral talks before Mr. Mitterrand leaves office in the spring, sidestepped their disagreement over Bosnia on Wednesday and instead called for renewed diplomatic efforts to end the carnage there.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union passed a resolution Monday endorsing the view that a United Nations arms embargo might have to be lifted if Bosnia's Muslim-led government is to resist further Serbian aggression.

Mr. Kohl himself voted for the resolution, and his most trusted lieutenant, Wolfgang Schäuble, has argued forcefully

in recent days for arming the Muslims.

French officials have privately expressed alarm at this development, which parallels a move in the U.S. Congress to lift the embargo. Bonn, like Washington, has no troops in Bosnia; the French, by contrast, have several thousand peacekeepers on the ground and fear that their safety will be jeopardized if the West openly swings against the Bosnian Serbs.

Mr. Kohl recently condemned as a "disgrace" the West's inability to preserve the sanctity of the Bihac "safe area." But with the United States retreating its Bosnian policy to forswear military pressure in favor of political concessions to Serbia, the Germans now appear eager to avoid any rupture with France or further fray NATO's bonds.

The German foreign minister, Klaus

Kinkel, sought this week to reassure Bonn's European allies, while Mr. Kohl took pains Wednesday to praise France's peacekeeping efforts.

"The terrible sufferings," Mr. Kohl added, "are a commission to us to do everything to end this conflict."

Mr. Mitterrand added: "A solution to the conflict can only be found with political negotiation. All Europe can do is to bring the opponents around the negotiating table."

Noting that Germany has declined to send troops with the UN mission in Yugoslavia because of concern that the memory of German military atrocities during World War II would be provocative, Mr. Kohl said, "We should hold ourselves back from comment because we don't have our soldiers there."

Aid Donors Grant Arafat \$125 Million

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — The United States, Russia and the European Union promised Wednesday to accelerate the flow of aid to the occupied territories in response to complaints from frustrated Palestinians who say that peace with Israel has yielded no tangible rewards.

The donor nations agreed

to spend \$125 million by the end of March to fill the budget deficit of the Palestinian Authority, which has assumed administration of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho in the wake of the historic peace agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The donors also vowed to disburse \$23 million immediately to create thousands of new jobs for young people in Gaza, the world's most crowded enclave, where unemployment is now estimated by the United Nations at between 50 percent and 60 percent.

"There was a feeling that unless we provided economic dividends for peace, the situation would become more serious," said Nabil Shaath, the Palestinian Authority's minister for internal cooperation. "Stability has two legs, one economic and one political."

The two-day meeting here opened with a joint appeal by the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel on the urgent need to pump funds into the occupied territories to help defuse a growing threat from Islamic militants.

Mr. Arafat declared that the international community must live up to moral and political obligations by meeting its financial commitments to the Palestinian people. Mr. Peres, who conceived the conference, said the dangers of terrorism and extremism were becoming so alarming that the

situation must be brought to the world's attention. "Arafat is not the enemy. He is facing terrible problems, including poverty, bitterness and a dense population," Mr. Peres said in an interview with a Catholic television station.

Donors promised to spend more than \$2 billion over five years after the Israeli-PLO reconciliation was sealed in September 1993. But World Bank officials said as little as \$200 million of the \$700 million pledged for this year would reach the territories because of snags in the peace process and fears among some donor countries that the aid funds could be squandered.

The 12-nation European Union, which has vowed to deliver \$48 million to help cover the budget deficit within the next four months, urged Israel to make better efforts at helping the Palestinians by transferring all tax revenues that belong to the Palestinian Authority and opening the borders, which Israel has closed in response to terrorist attacks.

In U.K., Dole Adds To Alliance Tension

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — Suddenly thrust into the limelight as a vigorous critic of European policy on the war in Bosnia, Senator Bob Dole met Wednesday with Prime Minister John Major and other top British officials and promptly laid down a message they did not want to hear.

The Kansas Republican called once again for powerful air strikes against the Bosnian Serbs and a lifting of the arms embargo for the besieged, largely Muslim government forces. Both are stands directly contrary to British thinking and, so far, United Nations policy.

Mr. Dole's two-day trip to Europe has made considerable waves. He has been hard put to insist, when it comes to the Atlantic alliance, that he wants to rock the boat, not sink it.

The visit comes against a background of growing disarray in NATO, confusing shifts in U.S. policy and a resounding sense of crisis brought by the Serbian attack upon the UN-declared "safe haven" of Bihac. There is also Mr. Dole's new status as Senate majority leader-to-be, which has transformed him in many Europeans' minds into one of the two most powerful players in Washington.

His standing could be read in the battery of reporters and cameramen staking out No. 10 Downing Street for his 35-minute session with Mr. Major. Afterward, when he spelled out his

views on a tougher line against the Serbs and then summed it up with a phrase — "strike and lift" — they scribbled furiously. Meanwhile, the divisions between the United States and Europe over what to do after nearly three years of unremitting conflict in Bosnia continued to widen and the international failure continued to tear at the alliance.

NATO foreign ministers are preparing for a Friday meeting in Brussels to chart the future course of the alliance, and Bosnia will cast a long shadow. With Paris and Bonn now clearly aligned with London against the full application of NATO power, Washington is unlikely to extract much more from its allies than a pledge to keep pressuring the Bosnian Serbs to accept the peace plan they rejected this summer.

Mr. Dole has been assailed in Britain lately for both his views and the vigor with which he expresses them. But he insisted Wednesday that he had the good of the alliance at heart. "I am not here to create any problems for the prime minister or the British government or the British troops on the ground in Bosnia," he said.

The American got a powerful boost Wednesday from former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Both before and after her own meeting with him, she issued statements demanding tough action against the Serbs, whom she accused of virtually committing genocide.



Mr. Dole with Lady Thatcher on Wednesday in London.

Islamic Militant Murders Woman Soldier in Israel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AFULA, Israel — An Islamic militant killed a 19-year-old Israeli woman soldier on Wednesday by striking her in the forehead with an ax, officials said.

The attack in this northern town took place as Israeli security forces continued a manhunt in the West Bank for Hamas guerrillas. Forty suspects were arrested Tuesday in connection with the Oct. 19 bus bombing in Tel Aviv.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that peace efforts with the Palestinians would go on despite a surge of guerrilla attacks. He said the killer of the soldier belonged to Hamas. The suspect, who was captured, had been detained several times. Mr. Rabin said, Israel will investigate how he reached Afula from the West Bank without permits. (AP, Reuters)

SHIP: Fire on Cruise Proves One Calamity Too Many for the Achille Lauro

Continued from Page 1

terrorists in 1985, when Leon Klinghoffer, a 69-year-old Jewish hostage from New York, was pushed overboard in a wheelchair to his death.

More recently, the vessel stirred debate in June when Italy's neofascist National Alliance chartered it for a fundraising cruise in the Mediterranean and, in response to adverse criticism, dropped a wreath into the sea in memory of Mr. Klinghoffer.

But for many Italians, the vessel was "The Big Blue Liner," named for the color of its hull, that plied the oceans from North America to Australia and once went round the world in 80 days, despite a chronicle

of calamities that made it seem ill-starred. The fire Wednesday was not even the first for the Achille Lauro. In 1981 a blaze erupted aboard the vessel in the Canary Islands, and two passengers drowned when they jumped overboard.

As on the Titanic, some of the passengers were wearing ball gowns and tuxedos when the alarm was raised Wednesday, said Tony Webb, a British businessman who had been aboard the stricken vessel and who told his story by radio-telephone to the Evening Standard newspaper in London.

"We were alerted at 1:30 A.M.," he said, "when we heard the engines suddenly shut off. Most people were at this social event, and the captain came on

and said we all had to go up on deck because there was a fire."

According to the Italian Coast Guard, though, it was only at 5:54 A.M. Italian time that the SOS signal was sent out and 9:20 A.M. that the first of the rescue vessels, the Panamanian-registered tanker Hawaiian King, reached the Achille Lauro.

"A lot of the crew were in the engine room trying to put out the fire," Mr. Webb said. "Then, at about 8 A.M. the captain said the fire was too strong and we would have to abandon ship."

As crew members fought the fires, the passengers took to the life rafts, and most of them ended up on the Hawaiian King,

although other ships steamed to the rescue — the Liberian bulk carrier Bardu and the Bahamas-flagged Leira.

The 572 passengers, according to the owners, were 214 South Africans, 150 Germans, 92 Britons, 90 Dutchmen, 12 Italians, 8 Swiss, 2 Israelis, 2 Frenchmen and 2 Belgians. The two dead, the owners said, were a 68-year-old German, Gerhard Simke, who died of a heart attack, and a Briton, who was not immediately identified.

As tradition insists, Mr. Webb said, the children went first into the lifeboats that took them to safety as crew members fought the blaze, whose cause has not been made known.

—ALAN COWELL

TRIBES: Tourists Are an Exotic Attraction at Ancient Camel Fair in India

Continued from Page 1

will return to the desert on a more comfortable perch. Mr. Bernick plans to use his as a rack for house plants.

German tourists gasped in horror as a camel doctor, Kallash Narayasoni, jabbed a row of metal rings through the upper lip of a slobbering camel, a centuries-old technique to help drivers control recalcitrant camels.

Asked if the influx of foreigners was good or bad, a camel trader quickly said, "Good." When asked why, he replied, "We like to look at them."

But for the Rajasthanis, one of the most colorful, yet conservative, societies of the Indian subcontinent, the foreign tourists are merely a sideshow to their most important commercial and social event of the year.

Suraj Jain, like his father and grandfather before him, came to the fair primarily to sell camels. He traveled eight days from the city of Udaipur in southern Rajasthan,

pushing a herd of 200 of the knobby-kneed creatures. Most of the buyers were farmers or villagers who will use the camels to pull carts, still the preferred mode of commercial transport in outlying desert regions.

This year's going rates ranged from \$16 for an unbroken baby camel to more than \$1,000 for a well-trained, cart-pulling mature adult. In all, more than 17,000 camels and 23,000 cattle and horses changed hands during the six-day market, according to the fair director, K. S. Mathur. And this was a slow year. Because the monsoon rains yielded particularly good crops this year, fewer farmers needed to sell their camels for extra cash to survive until the next growing season, Mr. Mathur said.

The number of foreign tourists was down as well, to about 3,200, as a result of the plague scare that swept India in late September, according to tourism officials.

Even so, the sand dunes on the outskirts of the lakeside city of Pushkar were covered with camels, camel carts, cattle, hors-

es and camp sites as far as the eye could see, a vast panorama of another era. Women clad in brilliant saris of red, blue and orange carried massive heaps of fodder on their heads to feed the camels, while men wearing equally bright-colored turbans clustered around camp fires, slurping tea and debating camel prices. The air reeked of burning camel dung and the pungent odor of sweaty blankets.

Camel owners primped and pampered their beasts, combing their humps, clipping the hair on their sides into intricate geometrical designs and festooning their long necks with colorful collars and necklaces.

The camels appeared to have mixed emotions about the entire event. Babies cried plaintively as their mothers were led away by new owners, buck-toothed adults snapped at would-be buyers peering into their mouths, and those waiting to be sold belched malodourously and moaned as they chewed their cud.

Shiite Sect's Leader, Ayatollah Araki, Dies in Iran

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Grand Ayatollah Mohammad Ali Araki, supreme leader of the world's 100 million Shiite Muslims, died Tuesday, Iranian radio reported. He was at least 100.

Ayatollah Araki had lingered for more than three weeks in the intensive care unit of a hospital in Tehran, according to the ra-

dio report, which was monitored in Cyprus.

The Iranian government issued a statement expressing its sadness at Ayatollah Araki's demise and announced a national holiday Wednesday. It also called for a week of mourning.

Ayatollah Araki was designated the supreme leader of

Shiite Muslims around the world last year after the death in quick succession of two other supreme leaders of the sect.

His exact age was not known, since precise records of births and deaths did not exist in Iran until later this century. He had lived and taught in the Iranian city of Qom, the center of Shiite learning, for most of his life.

Shiites, who make up about 10 percent of the world's 1 billion Muslims, are the predominant sect in Iran.

As spiritual leader of the world's Shiites, Ayatollah Araki was regarded as the supreme spiritual force.

In theory, he had the last word on all matters pertaining to the sect.

TURKEY: Bleak and Crowded Cities Become a Power Base for Militant Islamic Movement

Continued from Page 1

columist for the pro-Islamic Istanbul newspaper Zaman. Only a few years ago, no one would have dared proclaim such heresy.

"Before, people were afraid to say they were against Kemalism," said Ahmet Taner Kislali, a leftist writer and political scientist. "Now the fear has gone."

Turkey is a member of NATO and is seeking a closer relationship with the European Union. But European diplomats acknowledge privately that Muslim Turkey is never likely to be fully accepted into the European Union, and the resultant sense of Western rejection among the Turks could further strengthen the Islamic revival.

The turmoil is budding in a land of 60 million people that straddles Europe and Asia, and borders the former Soviet Union and its satellites, the volatile Balkans and the equally unpredictable Middle East.

But on the unpaved roads on the Asian flank of Istanbul's increasing sprawl across the Bosphorus, geopolitics means less than the price of bread.

When Mr. Cosan arrived here, he said, he was broke. Relatives had come up with money for the \$60-a-month rent for the two-room apartment his family now shares with relatives — 13 people in all. Four women from the two families found work as seamstresses in Turkey's expanding textile industry, albeit at salaries of about \$30 a month.

"I looked for work in construction and

as a waiter," he said, "I found nothing. Right now, we are living on soup and tea."

His experience shows the underside of many Turks' dreams of riches in the city. Since the 1950s, Istanbul's population has doubled every 15 years, swollen by migrants abandoning the provinces.

Of the 10 million people who live in Istanbul today, two-thirds are from eastern Anatolia and the Black Sea coast, said Bozkurt Guven, a sociologist at Hacettepe University in Ankara.

From here, on the Asian side of the Bosphorus, the Istanbul of tourist brochures is invisible, replaced by a sprawl of construction and apartment houses looking out onto bleak hills.

Even now, about 1,000 people like Mr. Cosan arrive in Istanbul every day. The new Welfare Party mayor of the city, Tayyip Erdogan, has mused out loud about requiring entry visas for new residents.

An economic slowdown in Turkey this year has wiped out at least 600,000 jobs. According to government figures, 13 percent of the urban work force is unemployed.

The shift to the cities has created a far broader change in demography. When the modern Turkish republic was founded in 1923, only 15 percent of its 13 million people lived in cities. Now, two-thirds of its 60 million people are urban. The capital, Ankara, has grown from 2.5 million to 3.5 million since 1980.

Yahya Karakaya, the Welfare Party

mayor of Sultanbeyli, a suburb 30 kilometers (18 miles) east of Istanbul, is himself an immigrant from the east.

"We build roads," he said, when asked what his party had to offer. "We sell bread from municipal bakeries for half the normal price. The meat in our butcheries is half-price, too. We have male and female doctors and the treatment is free. We talk to people to find out what their problems are."

Sultanbeyli is known as a particular stronghold of the Welfare Party, called the Refah Partisi in Turkish, but its politics are familiar in many of the rambling settlements of the eastern shore of the Bosphorus, where the mosques fill to overflowing at Friday noon prayers and, increasingly, women wear head coverings.

People like Mr. Cosan, from the Alawite sect that orthodox Muslims regard as heretical, find themselves torn between the Welfare Party's offers of support and the Kurdish nationalism that nurtured them back home.

"Refah is the new challenge because the system has collapsed and people say, 'We've tried all the others, let's try Refah,'" said Veli Haydar Gulec, a Kurdish political leader in the Umraniye district who opposes the Islamic movement. "People support Refah because the country is in such dire straits that there is no alternative."

The party has money, too. While its adversaries accuse it of being financed by Saudi Arabia and other Islamic states, many believe the biggest source of its

wealth lies among the 2 million Turks working in Germany and elsewhere in Western Europe who have proved generous donors.

In municipal voting last March, the Welfare Party emerged nationally as the third largest in the country, with 19 percent of the vote, more than twice its share in local elections in 1989. Prime Minister Ciller's right-of-center True Path Party got 22 percent and the conservative Motherland Party 21 percent.

Because of splits on the secular right, the Welfare Party's 26 percent of the Istanbul vote gave it the mayoralty, enabling it to seize ground once held by leftists who made the same pledges of social justice.

"We promise people a clean society, a clean government, an honest system," Mr. Karakaya said.

Some Westerners say the success of the Welfare Party was in part a reaction by newly urbanized Turks to what they found in cities, where privately owned television stations have brought soft-core pornography to their living rooms, and the gap between rich and poor has widened.

A strong selling point for the Welfare Party — at least among many parents — has been its readiness to provide dormitories for women who as students are coming to the big cities for the first time. In return for political support, the party promises cheap housing and protection. The party's appeal to religious values, however, is largely implicit.

Mr. Kislali, the political scientist, said

that the sharpened sense of an Islamic identity was a result of events outside Turkey. Many people, he said, "were not happy with things like the Western attitude to Bosnia," where Turks see Muslims threatened by those of other faiths.

With his enforced separation of religion and state, Atatürk laid the foundations of a secularism that has been increasingly depicted as anti-religious. Long after his death, some of his edicts were reversed as governments sought to capture what was perceived as an Islamic vote.

Arabic calls to prayer were re-instituted in the 1950s. Religious schools were reintroduced. By the early 1980s, the generals who ran Turkey for two years after taking power in a coup had come to see Islam as a potential counterweight to what was seen as a Communist threat during the Cold War.

Throughout the 1980s, the government sought to appease Islamic sentiment within its own ranks by financing new mosques and Islamic education. Turkey now boasts some 400 Islamic schools that turn out many Welfare Party supporters.

The Welfare Party's leader, Necmettin Erbakan, a political veteran who served in coalition governments in the late 1970s, has expressed anti-Zionist and anti-Western views.

The party's supporters, though, shy from formal espousal of an Islamic state. "I believe the laws of God should not be challenged," said Ankara's mayor, Melih Gökçek. "And we want to implant everything we believe is right. But we would never impose anything."

The Welfare Party controls 38 of the 450 seats in Parliament, but that does not re-

flect its growing power at the local level. But does the party's rise mean Turkey is on the way to a Islamic state? Many secular Turks, evidently, think the time has come to say "no."

"The Islam of Erbakan is not the Islam of Algeria or Iran because we have a culture built on many different things and a lot of cultural differences with Iran and the Arabs," said Mr. Kislali. "But there is a counter-reaction by the supporters of Kemalism, a revival."

Turkish courts have threatened action against the Istanbul mayor for failing to acknowledge Atatürk's memory at his council sessions and against Islamists in general after reports that women wearing Western dress were forced off buses.

Proposals for a new mosque in Istanbul's central Taksim Square have produced an uproar from such prominent secularists as the artist Bedri Baykara.

"The Welfare Party's so-called moderation, like building a mosque, is just a mask hiding their true plan to turn Turkey into an Islamic state when they gain more power," he said.

And when the mayor of Istanbul banned alcoholic drinks at a municipal art exhibit the other day, he drew a tart response from a columnist in Hürriyet newspaper complaining about his "primitive obsessions."


But that does not stop some in Istanbul from sensing that the new self-confidence among Islamists and the strong showing of the Welfare Party at the polls presage some kind of change.

"There's a social pressure," said Mehmet Akifkaya, 32, a cab driver in Sultanbeyli. "Everyone around you is from the Welfare Party. And they expect you to think the way they do."

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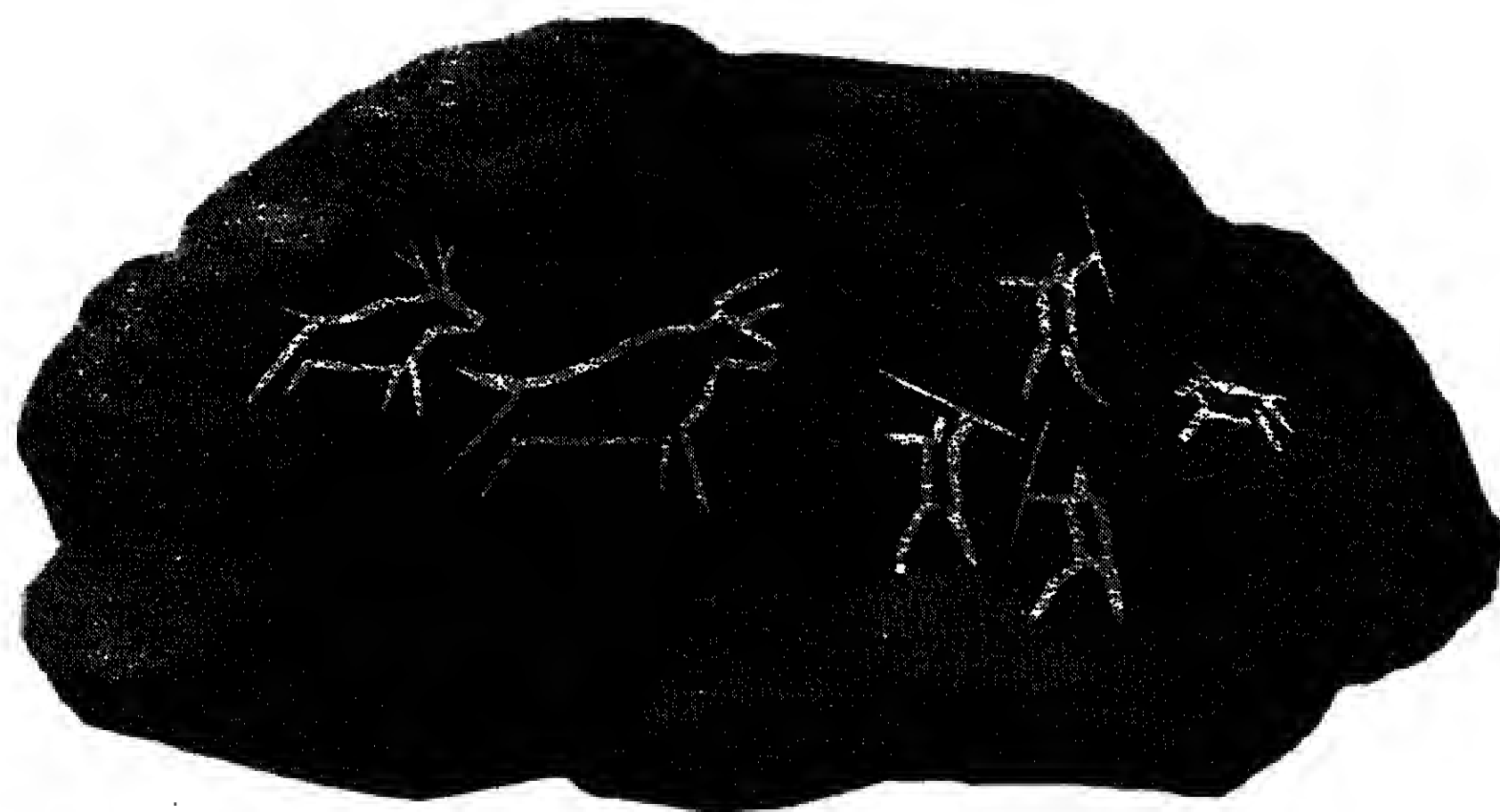


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Herald Tribune

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No Rush to Expand NATO

During the Cold War there was no disagreement between America and its allies over NATO's purpose: it was Europe's shield against a common enemy. The Serbs' war on Bosnia has exposed deep divisions among the Western powers over NATO's role and the question of European security.

Some U.S. policymakers believe that the way to revive NATO is to enlarge it by offering membership and the military guarantees that membership confers to a few countries in Eastern Europe. Their rallying cry is "Expand or die." That is a questionable idea. If Washington continues to move in this direction, it is sure to generate more trans-Atlantic divisiveness. It will burden NATO's existing members with risky new obligations.

Moreover, inviting Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic to join will affront those who are likely to be left out, like Ukraine and the Baltic republics. Worse yet, expansion could strengthen Russian nationalists opposed to Boris Yeltsin and his Western-oriented reformers. The net result is that a larger NATO could diminish rather than strengthen European security.

The scheduled public unveiling of an American proposal to expand NATO was delayed on Tuesday by internal disarray over the Bosnian crisis. But if it goes forward in its present form, and is not derailed, the proposal will leave some tough questions unanswered.

Will the United States extend its nuclear umbrella to Eastern Europe? Will allied troops be based farther east? How will Soviet-trained East European officers be integrated into the NATO military command? Above all, how can Russia be included — or be reconciled to being excluded?

That last question is certain to prove troubling to a shaky German governing

coalition. Some Germans want to expand Germany's influence in the East; others do not want to set off renewed rivalry with Russia. Moreover, giving a preeminent security role to an American-led NATO is certain to arouse resistance from France and others that would like to strengthen intra-European security arrangements.

The U.S. proposal does not identify who the new members will be. Nor does it set a timetable for admission. The actual mechanics of enlargement will be left to a special NATO study.

But the biggest question of all is this: Why rush to decide now about bringing Eastern Europe into NATO?

The region faces no imminent threat of attack. If, despite Western efforts, aggressive nationalists do seize power in Russia, it will be years before they can raise an army capable of destabilizing Ukraine and threatening Poland. That is time enough to bring Eastern Europe into the alliance.

A rancorous debate about expansion is likely to distract NATO members from confronting the main causes of Eastern Europe's insecurity — the political, economic and ethnic tensions arising from the end of the Cold War. As a purely military alliance, NATO is ill equipped to ease those tensions before they explode as they did in Bosnia.

Reaffirming NATO is not necessarily the right answer to these more complex problems. As presently configured, the alliance still provides a useful venue for coordinating U.S. and Western European military strategy and an insurance policy against the revival of aggressive Russia. Why expand it to the breaking point? It would be far better for President Bill Clinton to join his European counterparts in seeking more creative solutions for Europe's problems.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

New Leader in Mexico

Mexico is going through a political revolution led from the top. Both the president and his successor, who is to take office this Thursday, are committed reformers, determined not only to give their country a modern economy but to replace its authoritarian one-party regime with genuine democracy. The great question is what happens as progress toward democracy erodes the discipline and power of the governing party that has been the instrument of change in the hands of the outgoing president, Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

The incoming president, Ernesto Zedillo, is among other things a man of great physical courage. He replaced the party's first nominee after his assassination last March under circumstances still not adequately explained. The secretary-general of the governing party, was similarly assassinated in September. The dead man's brother, until last week deputy attorney general, has accused other leaders of the party of obstructing the investigation into that shooting.

While not much else is clear in this cloud of accusation and scandal, it is evident that a tremendous struggle is under way for control of the party and, through it, Mexico's future. The idea of opening up the political system and leaving basic decisions to democratic processes is a direct threat to many of the party's leaders — those who are fighting the modernizers and reformers.

There are links between some of these people and the drug traffickers, who are a major force in this fight. The September killing seems clearly to be linked to a drug cartel; it was apparently intended as a warning to the party to back off. And perhaps the March killing was similarly related to drugs.

Mr. Zedillo's primary task, and the one on which everything else in his presidency depends, is to strengthen and support the people and institutions in his country that are pushing for open elections, open markets and the defeat of the drug barons. He has a lot of allies, especially in Mexico's rapidly growing middle class, but, like President Salinas, he will have to exercise uncommonly brave and decisive leadership.

The United States has the most imperative kind of reason to help him. His success will bring large benefits north of the border, just as failure would mean serious trouble to both countries. American action against illegal Mexican immigrants will have to be conducted with more care and skill than California's Proposition 187 offers. One of the United States' greatest contributions will be a strong and growing economy, lifting the Mexican economy that is now closely tied to it. As President Zedillo takes office, the United States has no foreign policy concern more urgent or profoundly consequential than his steady progress in the transformation of his country.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Travelers and the Hungry

The "Hunger Relief Sourcebook" produced by the Washington-based Travel Industry Association of America seeks to make a socially useful connection between travel and the alleviation of hunger. The 50-page publication is a guide to the ways airports, airlines, hotels, convention centers, tourist attractions, cruise ship lines, restaurants and the like donate leftover food to the hungry or, in some cases, beds and amenities to the homeless. The linkage makes sense. Practically any business that moves people around or serves them while they are in motion also feeds them at some point, frequently on a vast scale guaranteed to produce copious leftovers.

The guide doubles as a suggestion list for businesses and a consumer guide for prospective customers. What does a given catering company do with the leftover food from its banquets? Does the plane you flew in throw away its surplus dinners or donate them to a shelter? The industry association seeks to lodge these questions in people's minds when they are booking a trip or a convention. They are the right questions. The amounts are not enormous, but they add up, especially

in Washington, where the meeting and convention traffic is heavy.

The Smithsonian, the Willard Hotel and the convention and visitors' bureau of nearby Washington County, Maryland, are among the local institutions featured in the guide. The Smithsonian has a continuing arrangement with "food rescue service" at the nonprofit D.C. Central Kitchen, regardless of caterer; the county bureau hooks up shelters and charities with hotels and restaurants; the Willard, besides donating food and used furniture to shelters, trains homeless people to work in its kitchen. Out of the region, the most creative initiative may be the cruise ship company that plies a series of resorts on far-flung islands off Florida, gathering food that otherwise could not get to soup kitchens on the mainland.

You cannot run an economy on leftovers, or alleviate a social problem like hunger by cost-free networking. But organizations that waste food can always be urged to do better. The travel industry has been looking to raise its civic profile, and on this issue it could make a difference.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Window Dressing for a Collection of Western Failures

By Kemal Kurspahic

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — At the end of the "never again" century, the world is allowing genocide to succeed — unchallenged.

As the Bosnian town — and United Nations "safe zone" — of Bihać crumbles under a Serbian onslaught, those in Europe and America who look for excuses to do nothing repeat their dreary litany that nothing can be done.

But they overlook some inconvenient facts. In particular, Bosnia-Herzegovina was not simply a "Muslim cause" but the country recognized two and a half years ago by the United Nations, the European Union and the United States — and then stripped by them not just of protection but of the right to protect itself.

These apologists tell us that Muslims brought on their own troubles last month by staging an offensive and provoking a Serbian counteroffensive.

What they don't tell us is that Bihać has been under siege for more than two years — not even receiving any food since May — and that the Bosnian army's offensive was a desperate attempt to break the siege.

Secretary of Defense William Perry asserts that protecting Bosnia would take "hundreds of thousands of our ground forces," and the Clinton admin-

istration says it "can't enter the war on one side against the other."

But the Bosnians never asked for anyone's ground troops, just for the ability to defend themselves. And by keeping Bosnia's hands tied in the face of brutal military force, the whole world in effect entered the war on the side of the Serbs.

What President Bill Clinton's damage-control team is trying to sell to the public as "working with our allies" is nothing more than acquiescence in the European strategy of standing by while Bosnia is forced to capitulate.

All the well-intended resolutions and initiatives in the name of "unity of the alliance and the contact group" — which includes Russia, the Serbs' main ally — turn out to be window dressing for a collection of failures.

The list of these failures is long.

First, safe zones were invented not by Bosnians but by the international community, and we can see how safe they are. Bihać, Sarajevo and Tuzla are under constant attack, and Gorazde, Zepa and Srebrenica are nothing more than Muslim ghettos at the mercy of Serbian forces that regularly prevent even hu-

manitarian assistance from reaching them.

When the UN commander in Bosnia, Lieutenant General Michael Rose of Britain, reportedly prevents NATO air strikes by instructing his spotters not to lead aircraft to their targets; when Yasushi Akashi, the top United Nations official in the Balkans, meets with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia to announce "peace initiatives" that don't exist — then we see how safe the UN safe zones are.

Second, President Clinton's plan to lift the arms embargo on the Bosnian army and use air strikes, announced in May 1993, was blocked by the Europeans. Since then, the administration has given in to their arguments that such a move would endanger their troops on the ground, imperil the peace process and escalate the fighting.

It is highly cynical to tell Bosnians that they cannot be protected because it would endanger those who came to protect them — and failed. It is past time to worry about the peace process, which is dead. And it is perverse to fear an escalation of warfare. If the victims of genocide have a chance to defend themselves, is that escalation?

Third, the "exclusion zone" for heavy artillery around Sarajevo has become such a mockery that in recent weeks

Serbian forces have been hitting even the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo's Holiday Inn.

Fourth, what was advertised in July as the contact group's last, take-it-or-leave-it proposal for Bosnia was reluctantly accepted by the Bosnian government and arrogantly refused by the Bosnian Serbs. Instead of punishing those who refused to cooperate, the contact group has apparently decided to reward them with more than was originally proposed.

Is this the end of the war, as suggested by those who want to do nothing and speed a final solution for Bosnia? I don't think so. Bosnians don't take that colonial British and French comfort in proclaiming their country a Serbian colony. They don't have any place to go now that Serbian hordes have burned their homes and villages.

And they will fight even if the last amateurs in the Bosnian government still believe that surrendering will get them anything for cooperating with the international community that has abandoned them so miserably.

The writer, a Nieman fellow at Harvard, was editor-in-chief of the Bosnian daily *Osllobodjenje* during the first two years of the siege of Sarajevo. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

In Sum, Powerful Democracies Looked Evil in the Eye and Blinked

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The

causes and consequences of Serbia's almost completed conquest of Bosnia are complex, but the central moral reality of this conflict is blindingly clear. In Bosnia, the powerful democracies of Europe and North America looked evil in the eye and blinked.

Much of the rhetoric of recent days is intended to obscure that fact. But do honor to the dying and defeated Bosnians who fought for no more than a country of their own. Remember Bosnia as a bipartisan, multinational failure of epic proportions. The Bosnian victims of this tragedy deserve at least that place in history.

This is not the moment for the politicians of Europe and America to whine over who is at fault and to jockey for the moral upper hand. The fault is in us all, if more in some than in others. As "the international community," we decided that turning back the Serbs was not worth risking a large number of American, French, Bangladeshi and other lives.

That decision was made in the light of hard military realities that

no one should ignore. The Serbs of Bosnia, Croatia and Serbia, feeding on empty threats from NATO and the United Nations, grew into tough and resourceful battlefield killers. They verge on metastasizing into a Greater Serbia, with United States and European acquiescence, after Bihać.

Perhaps those who argue that the Bosnia conflict is a local evil — only a nasty little "civil war" fought by brutes with long histories of mutual hatred — will be proved right. Economic sanctions and 30 months of war have probably drained the Greater Serbs of the wherewithal to dominate the Balkans in an aggressive manner.

In that sense, the French and British effort to use their peacekeeping presence to slow and shape (but not directly oppose) a Serbian victory could be described as a "success" — particularly if the major powers continue to avoid seeking national advantage in this conflict that would upset the balance of power in European security.

That is not a "success" to be proud of, or even to own up to. I doubt that the West Europeans will ever publicly admit that most of them long ago accepted the concept of a Greater Serbia. Europeans are accustomed to acting to mitigate evil in their midst, whereas Americans instinctively want to stamp it out — or get out of its presence.

Americans should not overestimate European duplicity in the Bosnian conflict, however. Britain and France stumbled into Bosnia without any grand designs and have improvised with events. The sharp criticism they are now receiving from American politicians and officials, not to mention their combat losses in Bosnia, offers new evidence that no good deed goes unpunished.

Instead of the corrosive shouting match across the Atlantic, NATO's members need to take a clear-eyed, hard look at the lessons of Bosnia. The conflict has shown that NATO is not and should not pretend to be a peace-

keeping organization. Nor is the United Nations a war-fighting organization. In Bosnia, the United Nations authorized only no-fault victimless war. Empty tanks and easily repaired airfields were the only acceptable targets.

Binding NATO and the United Nations in a Bosnia command was a deliberate act by the Europeans, understood and condoned by the Clinton administration, to guarantee that there would be no significant Western military involvement in the war. It was a slow-motion death warrant for the Bosnians, signed by countries that were not prepared to fight the Serbs. Thus, nothing has been said of importance about NATO's war capabilities.

But the moral petting that has developed Western leadership can undermine NATO if it continues. On Bosnia, there is so little moral high ground on which to stand that Western leaders jostle each other in the competition to seize it. Suspicion and mistrust that will crack alliance cohesion take root in the atmosphere of blame and self-justification.

The truth is that George Bush, Bill Clinton, Bob Dole, John Major, François Mitterrand, Helmut Kohl and the rest did not find the evil of a Serbian war of aggression against Bosnia sufficient to justify spending their national treasure to oppose it with significant force. To pretend otherwise, by blaming the arms embargo, allies or the stars, puts NATO on a false and unsteady foundation.

There is a place to start telling the truth. To call the Bosnian conflict "a civil war" suggests that Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia are also ex-Yugoslav breakaway states that can be invaded with impunity by the Serbs.

The Clinton White House, apparently seeking to underline the intractability and dangers of the war it chose not to enter, has taken to calling the Serbian attack on Bosnia "a civil war." This is an insult to the Bosnian soldiers and civilians who have died or suffered for their own country. Bosnia's cause of death should at least be clearly stated by those who could not prevent it.

The Washington Post

The World 'Community' Is Betraying the Victims

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Washington has evidently come around to the European decision to abandon Bosnia. Bihać may not be the last battle of this shameful war, but it marks the end of pretense that "the international community" is willing to protect the victims.

All the pressure now is on the Bosnian government to accept defeat. That is the only way the powers can see to end the war — long the proclaimed goal of France and Russia, which have been arguing that the United States would only keep it going by using aerial force.

But the powers are making another mistake, perhaps the most grave, if they imagine that this will make their Balkan dilemma go away and let them get on quietly with reorganizing Europe and the world after the Cold War. On the contrary, the survival of the Atlantic alliance is at stake, and if it goes, so do any prospects for stability and security in Europe.

Nobody cares about Bosnia? There are regional as well as moral reasons why it must not be so. But first, the reasons why NATO can't be flushed away with it.

It is ironic that the collapse of NATO has been predicted for a long time: before the end of the Cold War by some Americans, who said the Europeans had had enough of them and would kick them out, and also by some Europeans, who said the Americans were running out of interest in protecting their revived continent. Then, when the Soviet Union collapsed, many said there was no more point to NATO and it would vanish for lack of an enemy. None of that came true.

NATO is imperiled now for a different reason. Too many members have lost a sense of strategy and have tied it in knots to serve short-term political goals and escape hard decisions.

It is the only well-organized, well-equipped international force at a time of great uncertainty. It is the critical link between Europe and America, and if it dies, philosophical "common values" will not override inevitable divisive forces and rivalries.

Ask the East Europeans why they are still so eager and insistent about joining NATO. It is because they saw that it worked as a protective deterrent. It is because they feel an urgent need for commitment from the United States as well as from Western Europe. It is because their democrats crave the support that membership provides against the danger of rising fascist-type and military-dominated regimes. (Poles worry openly about their own army's ambitions.)

Ask Germans about how they

see the future role of their united country in the middle of an uneasy continent. NATO, binding them to America, is the great stabilizer on which they rely. They do not, at this stage, have hegemonic ambitions. If they come to feel cut adrift, surrounded by insecure countries, they might.

Even the French, long eager to reduce U.S. influence in NATO, consider it essential and the irreplaceable reserve arsenal for a European defense force. The idea that without NATO the Western European Union, which is slated to be the military arm of the European Union, would flourish and fill the gap is illusory. It will stick on the same kinds of reef menacing NATO now, without the habits and infrastructure that provide the alliance's coherence.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe — which is continent-wide, plus the United States and Canada — is too loose and cumbersome to meet concrete challenges. There really isn't an available substitute which could act as if members wanted to, which they didn't in the case of Bosnia.

Pursuing their argument of "peace first," the French intend to propose a new negotiating plan at the five-state contact group meeting on Yugoslavia in Brussels on Friday. It would reward most Serbian war aims, with some conditions on maintaining recognized Croatian and Bosnian borders that are unlikely to be accepted. It will take a lot more planning than that to end the war on terms that have a chance of lasting, to reach agreements on what to do with the United Nations forces and the embargo on Serbia.

Meanwhile, reports from Moscow tell of rising anti-Western feelings, a belief that the West is conspiring to keep Russia down and must be resisted. That is not reassuring for Europe, especially a Europe deprived of a strong sense of collective security based on NATO. The decision to endorse the defeat of Bosnia is heart-sickening and will join the list in history's black book of craven acts of irresponsibility. Neglecting the consequences and losing the Atlantic alliance would be ominous.

An isolationist United States awoke at the last moment and returned to help save Europe from its monsters and its manias 50 years ago. The United States would also lose a lot if trans-Atlantic ties were broken now. But nobody should count on the need for those ties not arising once more, nor on the United States responding a third time.

Flora Lewis

The Death of an Ideal Darkens Europe

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is nonsense for Bob Dole, and others in Washington, to blame the United Nations and NATO for the fiasco in Bosnia. Those organizations are the instruments of their members, and their failure in Bosnia has resulted from the exophorous and contradictory instructions given them by their members, including the U.S. government.

The United States voted for all those vain, contradictory and self-righteous Security Council resolutions that put the United Nations and UN troops in Bosnia into the situation in which they now have found themselves. Even if the United Nations "got out of the way," as the senator has recommended, NATO would have done nothing for Bihać, since Britain and France are also members of NATO and wanted nothing done.

Senator Dole should have applied his wisdom and energy to the problem three years ago when, with American commitment and leadership, something might have been done to stop the war in the former Yugoslavia. Having then said that the crisis was Europe's business, not worth endangering the life of a single American granadier, he is ill-placed to complain now and threaten to tear down the United Nations and NATO.

Saying that, I must also say something about the UN execution of the mandate given it by the Security Council. The Security Council created "safe areas," of which Bihać was one, and a heavy weapons exclusion zone around Sarajevo. It instructed the UN Protection Force to see that its resolutions were carried out. It demanded that the civilians in safe areas be protected.

The United Nations chose to make its priority the security not of those civilians but of the UN Protection Force itself. That UN soldiers are in an extraordinarily difficult situation is obvious. Equally obvious is that the Security Council has failed to provide the additional troops and resources that UN commanders have believed they needed to execute the missions confided to them. It is, however, axiomatic among the military that no commander ever has means adequate to his task — or at least never thinks that he does.

The UN force is composed of professional soldiers or volunteers, all of whom knew what they were getting into when they agreed to go to Yugoslavia. It is true that they are badly deployed to defend themselves and that

they lack heavy weapons. It is also true, however, that if they did attempt to do what the Security Council has instructed them to do, to defend the civilians in safe areas, and came under attack by Bosnian Serb forces, they would have been given comprehensive air (and other) support from NATO, which is no negligible asset.

In combination with NATO support they could certainly give a serious account of themselves, sufficient to inflict significant casualties upon not only the Serbian forces directly engaged but on Serbian command and communications centers and headquarters. This would "add war to war" (to quote France's President François Mitterrand) but might also have provided that shock of serious international intervention which could have caused negotiations to be substituted for intimidation.

Soldiers exist to fight and, if necessary, to die. That is the contract a soldier undertakes. The democracies, not to speak of the United Nations, no longer seem to take this very seriously. No doubt this is a tribute to the democracies' sensitivities, but it is not a tribute to their prudence or intelligence when their unwillingness to employ their soldiers as soldiers produces more war, not less. This is what has happened and continues to happen in the former Yugoslavia, and by extension — the fear is a realistic one — may happen elsewhere in the Balkans, and perhaps beyond.

There are many soldiers in that UN force in Bosnia who have found loathsome and shameful the role they actually have had to play as passive witnesses to atrocity, compelled to refuse the dis-

tribution between aggressor and defender — indeed often, in practice, hostile to the victims as disturbers of such peace as has existed.

David Rieff (in the current issue of *World Policy Journal*, published at the New School in New York) has comprehensively criticized those UN conceptions of "peacekeeping" which make it possible for Lieutenant General Michael Rose, the UN commander, to say even now that "the United Nations has never said it would defend anything." The determined application to Bosnia of an irrelevant model of peacekeeping has been a major factor in putting United Nations soldiers into a situation that has dishonored them.

Nonetheless, the permanent members of the Security Council are fundamentally responsible for the affair. If Britain and France have driven United Nations policy into this impasse, they also have made the principal human commitments to Bosnia and accepted a responsibility that the United States refused.

The United States declined to take a part in this affair when it could have made a difference. It made its moralizing return to the scene only in the past few weeks, while still refusing to take responsibility for the consequences of the lifted arms embargo and massive NATO bombardments it demanded. Its return was, in any case, too late.

It is a sad tale of the death of an ideal, an accomplishment and a promise — that of a Europe since 1945 which believed it had put behind it a war for cruel and vain ambitions. It had not; and a darker Europe has succeeded.

International Herald Tribune
Los Angeles Times Syndicate

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Blackmail Scandal

PARIS — Two fresh arrests have been made in connection with the attempts to blackmail Paris clubs and provincial casinos, in which M. Portalis was leading actor. On Thursday evening [Nov. 29] M. Trocard, formerly business manager of the Paix, was arrested in the rue de Rome, and yesterday morning Baron Hoeffler was also arrested at his residence. The charge against M. Trocard is that he made a proposal to organize a fund of about 200,000 francs in order to buy the silence of papers likely to follow Portalis.

1919: More Coal Strikes

PITTSBURG, Kansas — [From our New York edition:] Alexander M. Howat, president of the Kansas district of the United Mine Workers of America, on his return today [Nov. 30] from the

Washington coal conference, asserted that 100,000 coal miners in Pennsylvania are expected to lay down their tools for a few days. An attempt to blow up a bridge on the Santa Fe Railroad failed to check the movement of troops into the Kansas coal fields.

1944: Saar Battle Begins

WITH THE UNITED STATES 3D ARMY — [From our New York edition:] The battle for the Saar River got under way today [Nov. 30]. For the first time the guns of the Siegfried line, on the east bank of the Saar, opened fire on General George S. Patton's 3d Army forces massing on the western side of the flooded stream. Part of the firing was in the area where French forces advanced and retreated in the "phony" war prior to the spring of 1940. There was nothing "phony" about the warfare today.

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سكرا من الامم

OPINION

War on Squeegee Men, For a Better New York

By George F. Will

NEW YORK — Seven million souls live here, doing New York things — littering, jumping over subway turnstiles, saying how boring it must be to live in New Jersey, and being rude to one another. But until recently some 75 New Yorkers were making the city even more neurotic than it normally is. They were the "squeegee men."

Given the media attention to them, and the anxiety caused by them, people were astonished to learn that there were not 7,500 of them. Their story says a lot about urban living, and policing, and how little things mean a lot.

Squeegee men bung around a few congested intersections and bridge and tunnel toll plazas, "offering" to wash windshields for a fee. They relied on intonations of vandalism to vehicles whose drivers did not accept their offers. Most squeegee men were neither homeless nor poor; most had arrest records. Now they have mostly gone into another line of work, because the police decided that they contributed to the city's demoralizing atmosphere of incipient disorder.

Police roused the squeegee men on the grounds that they were obstructing traffic. Didn't any civil liberties law-

yers have a conniption? No, says Police Commissioner William Bratton, people "are tired of anything goes."

The mayor, Rudy Giuliani, is a former prosecutor. Mr. Bratton is a kindred spirit. This place is still a far cry from Singapore in its commitment to order, but neither is it, as it until recently was, a combination of Dodge City and Calcutta.

Just a few years ago, intellectuals, who are more plentiful here than in healthy (and who rarely ride subways), were praising as folk art the graffiti that gang members and other pre-intellectual New Yorkers were spraying on subway cars. Most subway riders considered it vandalism producing an atmosphere of menace. Today, says Mr. Bratton, the city's 6,000 subway cars are virtually free of graffiti. Some intellectuals probably see this as a sign of the suffocation of the masses' creativity. The masses find it reassuring.

Like a corporate CEO with his eye on the bottom line, Mr. Bratton knows his numbers, such as: 307. On a recent day that was how many fewer New Yorkers had been homicide victims this year compared with the same date last year. This is the biggest numerical one-year drop in the city's history. It is a somewhat alarming triumph, given what it says about the level from which the decline began. (There were 1,946 homicides in 1993.) There is similar mixed comfort to be taken from the fact that there have been 820 fewer shootings and 11,000 fewer robberies so far this year.

The decline is partly the result of preventive policing, particularly in pursuit of guns. But the city should brace itself for a demographic bump in the road to bliss: In 1997-98 there will be



a bulge in the size of the unruly 14-19 age group.

However, Mr. Bratton is inoculated by experience against the despair that afflicts people bailing oceans with thimbles. As head of the transit police from 1987 to 1990, he oversaw substantial success policing the city's subway system.

The system never was, he insists, as dangerous as its reputation suggested. Only about 20 homicides occurred in the subways each year, a reassuring number here, which tells a lot about the city. Mr. Bratton rightly emphasizes that the system handles 3.5 million riders a day and they are protected by 4,000 transit cops who respond

to about 45 crimes a day. Forty-five, that is, not counting the 80,000 fare-evaders who jump turnstiles daily. Until recently, the 80,000 were not defined as a police problem. Hence there was a problem of police morale — too many cops concerned with a few crimes, while turnstile jumpers produced a climate of chaos.

Mr. Bratton knew there couldn't be a cop at every turnstile, but there could be "sweep teams" swooping down on fare-evaders. And guess what was swept up: One in seven was the subject of an arrest warrant. One in 20 was carrying an illegal weapon.

Subway crime is a "crime of

opportunity" and suddenly, because the police were more active, there were fewer opportunities. Subway crime declined for 38 consecutive months, 48 percent overall.

Until recently Bryant Park behind the Public Library in midtown was a drug market, as were some public places around Wall Street. Until recently it took 27 hours to process the paperwork — 12 forms — for an arrest. With computers it takes less than four hours, so more police are out policing, and more New Yorkers can safely go around behaving the way they usually do, which is not a crime, quite.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Reagan's Misfortune Is No Joke

By Tom Shales

WASHINGTON — Comedy Central, a basic cable network, has been making jokes on the air about the fact that Ronald Reagan has Alzheimer's disease. The jokes take the form of 15-second network promotional announcements called "topi-

MEANWHILE

calls," brief comments on current events read by an announcer and accompanied by on-screen captions.

In the first of two promos on Nov. 19, Comedy Central advertised its Tuesday night schedule, three reruns of old "Saturday Night Live" shows, with a "Dear Mr. Reagan" spot calling the repeats "a great lineup for someone in your condition." At Comedy Central, we pride ourselves on being the perfect network for people with Alzheimer's.

The second spot, which began appearing last week, is a "Memo to President Reagan" which also ridicules the memory lapses that are part of the debilitating disease.

"John Hinckley Jr. is not your pen pal," the "memo" reads. "Ron Jr. is heterosexual, and the woman with the big head is your wife. You call her 'mommy.' Good luck and remember — oh, never mind."

Mr. Reagan, 83, revealed on Nov. 5, in an open letter addressed to "my fellow Americans," that he had been diag-

nosed as having Alzheimer's. The former president said he intended to "live the remainder of the years God gives me on this earth doing the things I have always done" and that he hoped Nancy would find the "faith and courage" to deal with the crisis.

Of this tragic news has Comedy Central made jokes.

The insensitivity of the spots is consistent with a relatively new culture of cruelty in America, an environment in which "pushing the envelope" and stepping over previously observed boundaries are considered the loftiest of goals. Radio talk show hosts try to outdo one another in airing outrageous and racy material, and their mentality has spilled over into television. Comedy Central, which reaches an estimated 31 million homes, gets very low ratings and is desperate to be noticed.

A Comedy Central publicist, Tony Fox, says the topicals "make the network more alive." He also says he doubts the Reagan spots would offend anyone other than "some die-hard Republicans."

Gloria Banta, the network's vice president for creative affairs and a veteran comedy writer, calls herself "sort of the arbiter of taste" for Comedy Central and defended the

spots. In the first spot, she says, "we were making fun of ourselves, because we do have to run stuff to death. We took something that happened in the public consciousness and combined it with making fun of ourselves."

Of the second spot, the "memo" to Mr. Reagan, she said, "We agonized for three hours on this one. It was a little tougher than the other one." But in the end, it was decided to go ahead. The "topicals" come out of daily meetings of the network staff.

"We never skewer anyone who doesn't deserve it," Ms. Banta said. Have there been spots picking on Bill Clinton? "We've picked on Clinton, yes, but never cruelly." Comedy Central is owned primarily by Home Box Office, whose chairman, Michael Fuchs, is a big Clinton supporter.

Robert Morton, executive producer of "Late Show with David Letterman," also known for its irreverence, says he thinks the matter of Mr. Reagan's illness should be off-limits to comics. "I don't think that's something Letterman would joke about," he said. "It would be cruel and insensitive."

Exactly. "We try not to be mean," Mr. Fox says. "We try to be funny without being offensive." If they really do try, this time they really failed.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What Norway Wants

When the head of the Norwegian "no" campaign announced victory to cheering followers in Oslo's biggest convention hall earlier this week, the phrase that drew the loudest applause was, "We are Europeans."

This "no" to European-Union membership was not a vote for isolationism, nor a wish to break with our internationalist traditions. The main argument for a "no" vote, was against handing the power of our Parliament, the Storting, over to Brussels without proper control.

Nordic countries have unique rules to make participation in the democratic process a reality. Under Norwegian law, everyone has access to all official documents; the public is even entitled to read the prime minister's mail (except for military, some foreign policy and all personal matters). New legislation is prepared in a most transparent way. The workings of legislative commissions are open from the start. All main interested parties are represented on the committee. Public access is a legal right for everyone, not (as in Brussels) just for the chosen few.

The Norwegian government will remain as committed to European and global cooperation as it was before.

We in the Nordic countries have a tradition of broad cooperation at all levels and in all sectors. Indeed, it would be a good model for increased EU and other European integration and cooperation. The Norwegian peace movement said in October that it would participate in a new network on EU foreign and military policy regardless of the outcome of this week's vote. I believe that is a general attitude among our grassroots.

FREDRIK S. HEFFERMEHL, Oslo.

Message From the North

Regarding the report "A Blank Piece in EU's North Corner" (Nov. 30):

"Blank pieces" on the European map? Sounds as if you're getting blinded by the Brussels juggernaut. Those are "bright pieces." And Norway is far from the only one. Switzerland is another, and there is nothing "blank" about what is happening. It is called democracy.

The message from the people is a plain and simple one, and it is the same as the message of the U.S. midterm elections on Nov. 8. The people are saying shrink government, and leave us alone to get on with our lives.

FRANCIS M. S. PEEL, Geneva.

Unification of Europe

Regarding "For Euro-Unionists, the Wind From Sweden Is a Bother and a Flip" (Opinion, Nov. 18) by Roy Denman:

It was refreshing to read this contribution, which spells out some realities underlying the unification of Europe.

The European Union is a cooperative, whose members are seeking to benefit themselves through the creation of a central unit. To safeguard these

benefits, the further political integration of Europe is prerequisite. The economic welfare created by this concentration of capital and skills, combined with technical advancement in logistics and communications, has refocused priorities in people's minds and rendered 19th-century-type sovereignty considerations obsolete.

It is not viable to join just to dilute the German powerhouse. The Union cannot be created against anyone, but must be a voluntary contribution for a common good. It is a matter of trust among members. Nobody likes waste and fraud as described in the auditors' recent report, but the answer is to improve upon deficiencies, not throw stones or stay out.

Members reluctant to adopt this process of integration and lowering dividing barriers should stay out, since they make life miserable for themselves and others.

ADOLF SPANGENBERG, Brussels.

In the 'Near Abroad'

Vassily Aksyonov ("A Changing Russia Full of Familiar Communist Faces," Opinion, Nov. 23) is indeed a noble if not a brave man for confronting his own people's "congenital sense of [anti-Western] confrontation." However, a far more complex issue confronts Mr. Aksyonov and his countrymen: to challenge the sentiments that a great number of Russians harbor toward the peoples of the "near abroad."

Unfortunately, Mr. Aksyonov makes no attempt to alleviate the very real fears that Russia's weaker neighbors have of being pulled once again into an empire that Marx categorized as the "prison house of nations." Not only is it fashionable in Russian "intellectual circles to be anti-Western," it is even more prevalent among Russians to regard their language, their culture and ostensibly "their" history as superior to those of their immediate neighbors.

Take for example the case of Ukraine — a nation at least twice as old as Russia. Russians regard Kiev as the "mother of Russian cities," which stretches, to say the least, the truth. It is sentiments such as this, among other things, that fuel instability in that part of the world. Unfortunately, the West heads only those threats from Russia that affect it. Can the West really afford another Yugoslav-type disaster by turning a blind eye to Russia's hegemonic aspirations?

ALEXANDER R. SICH, London.

Spines All A-Shiver

The name Jesse Helms already sends shivers up the spines of forward-looking rationalists. What a shame it would be if the United States allowed the backward-looking senator to shut the door on the prospects of trade liberalization, in the process making Americans out to be the hypocrites we all too often are.

DOUG WALTERS, Ramonville St. Agne, France.

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

When Jurors Begin With Closed Minds

Study Says Many Ignore Trial Evidence

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — There is a joke among lawyers about the difference between jury trials in England and the United States. In England, the trial starts once the jury selection ends; in America, the trial is already over.

Now, as the weaknesses of the jury system are coming under increasing scrutiny, a study shows that substantial numbers of jury members reach verdicts using faulty reasoning.

These jurors decide on a version of events based on a preliminary story they find convincing, often at the time of the opening arguments, which then colors their interpretation of the evidence so much that they seize on whatever fits their verdict and discount the rest. Such jurors tend to make up their minds far earlier than others, and by the time they enter the jury room for deliberation they cannot be budged.

In the study, designed to be a simulation of decision-making by jurors, volunteers representative of a typical jury saw a videotaped re-enactment of a murder trial and then explained how they reached their own verdicts.

The nearly one-third of jurors whose decision-making was most flawed, the study found, also tended to be the most vehement about their certainty, and tended to argue for the most extreme verdicts during the jury's deliberation. This gave them undue influence in the final outcome.

Such jurors misconstrue their task as arguing for one version of events, rather than considering all alternatives. Justice would be better served, the researchers

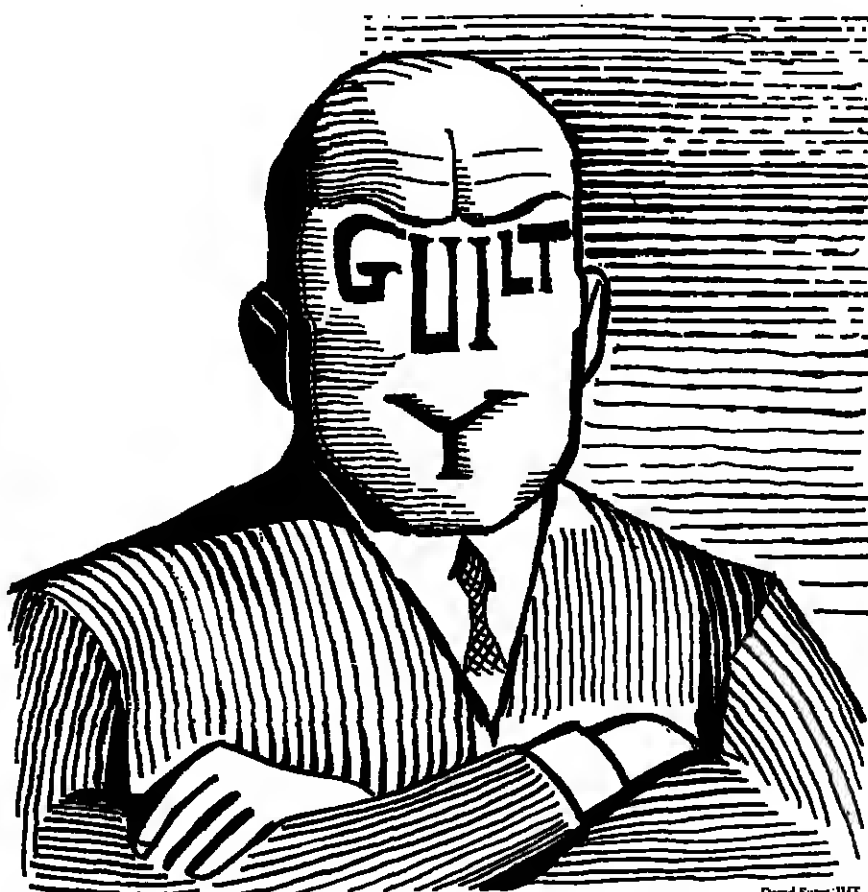
conclude, if these jurors were given instruction in how to weigh evidence against all alternative versions of what happened before coming to their decision. At present, nothing in the instruction of jurors discourages such flawed decision-making. Jury consultants say they seek to identify such people during jury selection and then oppose or keep them, depending on how the prospective juror stands on issues critical for the trial. Such jurors become, in essence, advocates on the jury for the defense or prosecution during deliberation.

"These black-and-white thinkers are power brokers on a jury," said Robert Hirschhorn, a lawyer and consultant on jury selection in Galveston, Texas. "I don't want to eliminate them if they are for us."

MR. Hirschhorn, who helped select jurors in the trials of William Kennedy Smith and Christian Brando, and in the McMartin day-care case in California, added: "Most lawyers think it's only the well-educated, coat-and-tie jurors who will run the jury. But our experience shows that's not true. These people are like Henry Fonda in the movie 'Twelve Angry Men,' who started as a lone holdout on the jury and ended up persuading everyone else."

The conclusions were based on a study of 152 volunteers, chosen in age, education and ethnic background to approximate a jury pool. After watching a videotape in which actors used dialogue from court transcripts to re-create a murder trial, they reached a verdict, and then were systematically interviewed about the reasoning that had gone into their decision.

Jury consultants say that during voir dire, when prospective jurors are questioned, they can select those who are most likely to come to strong black-and-white verdicts.



David Saxe/ITF

"That's why jury selection is so important," said Mr. Hirschhorn. "If you do the right kind of voir dire, you can spot them."

One question that might identify such jurors, said Mr. Hirschhorn, is: "Some people make up their minds quickly, while others have to hear everything about an issue before they decide. Which are you?"

On the other hand, some trial lawyers feel there is nothing wrong with the way things work now on juries. One is Jerry Spence, a lawyer in Jackson, Wyoming, who defended Imelda Marcos and sued the Kerr-McGee Corp. on behalf of Karen Silkwood's family.

"My experience is that jurors want to hear a complete story about what happened," said Mr. Spence. "When I make an opening statement, I always do it as a story. At that point, about 85 percent of jurors will come to a conclusion in that case. But you had better be able to prove your story, because if jurors who believed you find out you haven't told the whole story, then they turn against you."

Mr. Spence added, "Jurors ought not to be criticized for making up their minds so early on the basis of a story, because people have an immense ability to hear what rings true."

A Rare Success Story For Endangered Turtle

By Jon R. Luoma
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Kemp's ridley turtle, long considered one of the most imperiled creatures of the sea, may have turned a critical corner in a battle against extinction, according to scientists who are working to save the species.

In recent decades the once-abundant turtle has faced threats ranging from entanglement in the nets of shrimp trawlers to rampant poaching of its eggs on the single remote stretch of sandy beach on Mexico's Gulf Coast where it nests.

But now, thanks to an aggressive international effort to dig up and sequester eggs in guarded corals on the turtle's nesting beach, combined with a requirement in both American and Mexican waters for so-called "turtle excluder devices" which eject turtles from the nets of shrimp trawlers, the Kemp's ridley population appears to be rebounding.

Surveys show that by the summer, the estimated number of nesting females had more than doubled from a 1985 low.

And now a U.S. government biologist suggests that with continued protection, the Kemp's ridley could experience a population boom of "exponential" proportions over the next decade or so, perhaps even reaching a goal of 10,000 adult turtles by the year 2010.

"Because there are natural swings in populations, I was afraid over the last three or four years to let myself hope that we were succeeding," said the biologist, Dr. Richard Byles, coordinator of the national turtle recovery program for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

"But this year I've been feeling really elated. This is a real turnaround. And I'm starting to believe that if we can continue to protect the beaches and continue to keep turtles out of shrimp nets, the population is eventually going to go off like a rocket."

If Dr. Byles is correct, a recovery of the turtle would amount to one of the most

dramatic success stories in the history of endangered species conservation.

From an estimated 40,000 in 1947, the population of nesting female Kemp's ridley turtles had plummeted to fewer than 200 by 1985, and scientists feared that the population had reached such a critical low that extinction might be imminent.

Dr. Byles cautions that the turtle remains in peril. But during this year's spring and summer nesting season, scientists and volunteers counted 1,568 nests.

Since female Kemp's ridleys typically average about 2.7 nests each, the finding suggests that about 580 females nested this year, a nearly threefold increase since 1985.

Dr. Debra Crouse at the Center for Marine Conservation, an environmental group in Washington, agreed that the upward population trend looks promising. But she also cautioned that gains could quickly be wiped out by what she sees as lax enforcement by federal agencies of regulations to maintain turtle excluder devices in the nets of shrimp trawlers in the Gulf of Mexico.

THE devices function as sort of burlesque escape hatches that eject large objects, including turtles, from the throat of a sock-shaped trawling net. But because they also may eject some shrimp, the devices have been reviled by some commercial fishermen.

Last summer, she says, some Gulf Coast shrimpers with improperly installed devices, or even nets with the trap doors sewn shut, killed hundreds of turtles that might otherwise have escaped.

"I'm very hopeful," said Dr. Crouse. "However, I'm also very concerned that the improvement might be temporary. In Texas and Louisiana we know of more than 350 dead Kemp's ridley sea turtles washing ashore last summer. We're virtually certain that most of them were drowned in shrimp trawls. At least 25 of those were adult nesting females. And the other 325 were juveniles and 'teenagers' that have been knocked out of any chance of joining future nesting generations."

Beyond Rain Forests: Rethinking Diversity

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Between the ever-lengthening menu of Rain Forest Crunch snack foods, the Rain Forest Action Network booths at rock concerts and street fairs, the ubiquitous jungle-themed coffee mugs, T-shirts, place mats, tote bags, wall clocks, umbrellas and jewelry, the public has been saturated with the message that tropical rain forests are among the greatest and most endangered of the world's natural wonders.

As the generic eco-lecture has it, tropical rain forests like the Amazon shelter enormous numbers of species, bristling with a variety of life forms so rich that science has barely begun to tally up the multitudes. Tens of millions of species of plants, insects, fungi, amphibians, lizards, fish, snails and more remain to be discovered in the Edenic bosom of the tropical rain forests, and yet the forests are being turned into so much kindling and cow pasture before anybody has had a chance to know what is out there.

Environmental activists have succeeded in adding the term biodiversity to the common lexicon, and it has been identified above all with the tropical rain forests. Save the rain forests, the reasoning goes, and you will save a bigger proportion of the Earth's biological offerings than if you preserved any other habitat or stretch of terrain.

Now, however, a growing number of ecologists and biologists are suggesting that there are other ways of calculating biodiversity than through a simple species score card. They argue that many of the species in rain forests are closely related to each other and hence not as indicative of true diversity as it appears at first blush.

By their reckoning, ecosystems like deserts, temperate forests or high-altitude grasslands may house comparatively fewer species but offer more genera, families or phyla — broader categories for grouping organisms. And in the end, a habitat with more families or phyla may be a locale of greater genetic diversity than the tropical rain forests in all their chlorophyllous, speciated abundance.

"The lowland, wet tropical forests have held sway as the dominant from queen of

biodiversity," said Dr. Keot Redford, who is in charge of Latin American scientific studies for the Nature Conservancy, an environmental group based in Arlington, Virginia. "But levels of genera, families and orders as measures of genetic information are better represented in habitats outside rain forests." He rephrases the ecologists' familiar dictum "the imperative of the tropical rain forests" as "the tyranny of the tropical rain forests."

Dr. Melanie Stansky, an expert in freshwater habitats and in taxonomy at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, said: "Scientists are obsessed with numbers. If you have a bigger number and more species, therefore it makes a place very important. Well, yeah, it does in one sense, but if you follow the numbers argument too strictly, you're going to talk about basically insects."

THE most precious biological diversity may be said to lie in places claiming the greatest number of evolutionarily ancient species. Dr. Stansky cites as an example several small freshwater lakes in Madagascar that contain about 10 species of cichlid fish. These

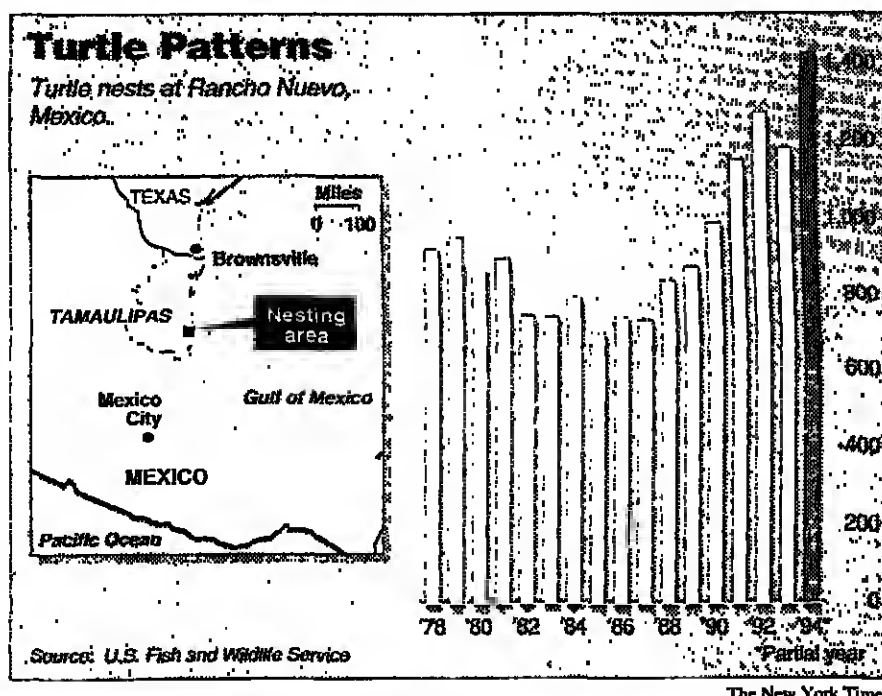
fish are thought to be the evolutionary link between the founder cichlid fish and the thousands of cichlid species found worldwide today.

"If we were to lose those 10 Madagascan species," she says, it would be far worse than "losing 10 from the mainland of Africa. The information they contain is qualitatively different."

In reassessing biodiversity, scientists are tossing out a few ecology verities. For example, old assumptions about an interlocking diversity are not necessarily correct: The fact that a region is diverse in beetles or orchids does not mean it offers up a farrago of birds and frogs.

The greatest diversity of insects over all is found in lowland tropics, as is the diversity of small primates. But bees, spiders and reptiles are most diverse in dry regions, as are large mammals — think of the African savanna.

As a general rule, lower altitudes are more species-rich than higher ones, but birds and butterflies, in fact, become more various as one climbs from sea level; there is an enormous diversity in both groups along the eastern slopes of the Andes.



Breast-Cancer Gene: No Test Near

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lest anybody nurse hopes that the wildly publicized discovery of the breast cancer gene two months ago will offer up new screening techniques or treatments any time soon, scientists caution that the gene is proving to be as frustrating and recalcitrant as the disease.

In Wednesday's issue of the journal *Nature Genetics*, three teams of scientists reported on their studies of the gene, called BRCA1, which in its mutant form is thought to be responsible for about half the instances of hereditary breast cancer, or up to 5 percent of all breast cancer cases.

The new reports only confirm and extend the initial observations that this is a long, unwieldy gene prone to many different mutations — factors greatly complicating the task of designing a test to reveal a woman's inherited risk.

In the three reports, researchers confirmed the identity of the gene that Dr. Mark Skolnick, at the University of Utah, and his colleagues had said was a "strong candidate" for BRCA1, and they added 31 mutations to the original five.

But the true number will prove to be much higher, Dr. David Goldgar, also at Utah, is completing a report in which he summarizes all mutations detected to date, and the list has reached about 80. As researchers continue their analysis, they expect the number to climb into the hundreds.

"What we may be seeing at work here is Murphy's Law of the gene," said Dr. Francis S. Collins of the National Center for Human Genome Research, an author of one of the three reports. "Anything that can go wrong with this gene will go wrong in somebody, with all the dangerous consequences and the risk of malignant disease."

Equally confounding, the scientists found that about half the women whom they expected, from previous chromosomal or medical studies, to carry a defect in the gene.

They attribute much of the problem to the insensitivity of the techniques they used to screen for mutations, as well as to the possibility that the defects in gene performance lie not in the chemical structure of the gene, but in genetic switches that are in regions of the chromosome outside the scope of their search. In addition, some of the women may turn out to have mutations in genes entirely unrelated to BRCA1.

"The critical point emerging from all this work is that it's not going to be feasible to screen women fully and completely until a functional test comes along," said Dr. Mary-Claire King of the University of California at Berkeley, an author on another of the three studies.

In the third report Wednesday, Dr. Steven A. Narod of Montreal General Hospital said he had found two mutations of the gene, one of which appeared in one group of

four Canadian families who were thought to be unrelated, and the other in a second group of four. On further analysis, though, the families proved to have common ancestors; one group, for example, had an Ashkenazi Jewish heritage.

Effectiveness of Mammograms

Canadian researchers looking at the effectiveness of mammograms recommend that women in their 40s have routine breast X-rays, citing the benefits of catching tumors in their early, curable stages. Reuters reported from Chicago.

Dr. Linda Warren, executive director of the Screening Mammography Program of British Columbia, reported the findings at the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America in Chicago.

The issue of whether women 40 to 49 should undergo routine mammograms has become controversial, especially since the U.S. National Cancer Institute suggested last year that routine yearly exams were unnecessary until women reach age 50.

The Canadian study was based on results of mammograms beginning in 1988. Of 150,147 women studied, roughly one-third were under age 50 and those younger patients comprised 15 percent of the cancers detected. Nearly 87 percent of the 150 cancers were detected in an early, curable stage, before the cancer had spread to the lymph nodes, the study found.

BOOKS

FOREVER BARBIE:

The Unauthorized Biography of a Real Doll
By M. G. Lord. Illustrated. 326 pages. \$25. William Morrow & Co.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YOU might not think an 11½-inch vinyl doll would be worth a 326-page book. But as M. G. Lord, a former columnist and present book reviewer for *Newsday*, makes clear in "Forever Barbie: The Unauthorized Biography of a Real Doll," her subject inspires passion.

Just consider the "Sandusky Slasher," who, Lord reports, "within six months between 1992 and 1993 cut the breasts and mutilated the crotches of two dozen Barbie dolls at three stores in Sandusky, Ohio."

The unknown perpetrator inspired an FBI profile describing him as "an organized and controlled individual who is probably dominated in a relationship with a woman, possibly his mother," although Lord, based on the considerable psychological expertise she acquired while researching "Forever Barbie," suspects that the slasher was a woman.

Or consider Lord's own assessment of her doll: "Barbie is also a space-age fertility icon, a totem of an ancient matriarchal power. In the dark, primal part of our brains where we process primitive archetypes, she is Ur-woman. As an icon, she has come to represent not merely 'American' women or consumer capitalist women, but a female principle that defies national, ethnic and regional boundaries."

Where did this mythic creature originate? Like so many post-World War II products, in Germany and Japan. As Lord reports, Barbie was born in the mid-1950s as a knockoff of Bild Lilli, a German cartoon manikin sold principally in tobacco stores as "a sort of three-dimensional pinup."

After softening Lilli's street-walker features, Barbie's creators, Ruth and Elliot Handler, had to look in Tokyo for a com-

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Javier Fernández del Moral, dean of information sciences at the University of Madrid, is rereading "Niebla" by Miguel de Unamuno.

"I first read Unamuno when I was 17. This novel greatly influenced me at a time when I was discovering the world of literature and the style of intimate expression like the soliloquy that Unamuno uses in this book." (Al Goodman, IHT)

pany that could produce their ovelty cheaply enough. They named her after their daughter, Barbara, and later, when Barbie acquired her sexually abridged escort, they named him after their son, Ken.

Almost immediately, Lord observes, Barbie became a Rorschach test of attitudes toward femininity. People saw a message in what the author calls her "drag queen's body: broad shoulders and narrow hips, which are quintessentially male, and exaggerated breasts, which aren't."

Once the Handlers had their doll, they turned to a pioneer of motivational research, Ernest Dichter — a hero of Vance Packard's 1957 best-seller, "The Hidden Persuaders" — who devised a clever sales strategy based on young girls' yearning for what their mothers disliked. Barbie was on her way to becoming an artifact that today, her manufacturer says, sells globally at the rate of two a second.

In tracing Barbie's life and plastic times, Lord stoutly defends her subject and finds the bright side of every slur.

To those who have criticized Barbie as demeaning women, Lord points out that from the outset Barbie resembled a paradigm of the protofeminists in Helen Gurley Brown's 1962 best-seller "Sex and the Single Girl": She worked; she lived alone (at least until Ken came along); she kept fit; she spent money on herself; she read books on self-improvement like "How to Lose Weight: Don't Eat."

And to those who have suggested that Barbie is asexual,

She concludes: "Critics who ignore Barbie's mythic dimension often find fault with her lifestyle. But it is mythologically imperative that she live the way she does. Of course, Barbie inhabits a prelapsarian paradise of consumer goods; she has never been exiled from the garden."

"Forever Barbie" may have more to say about its subject than anyone could possibly want to hear, except someone obsessed with the subject. But there are legions of such people around, and Lord seems to have interviewed all of them, including Cindy Jackson, who has undergone more than 20 operations and spent \$55,000 to turn herself into a living Barbie doll.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON about three-quarters of all bridge deals, neither partnership owns the 26 high-card points indicating that game should be bid.

As East, in the diagrammed deal, you have opened the bidding and your partner has made a negative double of one heart, showing a four-card spade suit. When the opponents bid to three hearts and your partner doubles again, showing extra high-card strength, what should you do?

Larry Coheo (author of "To Bid or Not to Bid: The Law of Total Tricks" and its sequel which deals with refinements of the basic idea, "Following the Law"), advises a pass, which will probably collect 300 points. South will do very well if he escapes for down one by taking five trump tricks, one ruff and two aces. And four clubs will fail by one trick.

The Law states that the number of tricks available to both sides in their best contracts is approximately equal to the total number of trumps in both contracts. So here East can expect his partner to have a sin-

gleton heart, so the opponents have eight hearts between them. East-West do not seem to have anything more than an eight-card fit, so there are 16 trumps. That means that if East-West can make 10 tricks, North-South can make six. If East-West can make nine tricks, North-South can make seven. Or they might make eight tricks each. In no case does it make sense for East to bid.

NORTH			
♠ 9 7 3			
♥ 10 3			
♦ A J 9 7 3			
♣ 10 7			
WEST			
♠ A K J 6			
♥ 7			
♦ K 10 8 4 2			
♣ 8 5 3			
EAST (D)			
♠ Q 6			
♥ K 9 8 4			
♦ Q 5			
♣ K Q J 10 2			
SOUTH			
♠ 10 8 4 2			
♥ A Q 10 5 2			
♦ 8			
♣ A 9 4			

East and West were vulnerable.
The bidding:
East South West North
1 ♠ 1 ♣ Dbl. 2 ♣
Pass 3 ♣ Dbl. Pass
Pass Pass
West led the heart seven.

IN BRIEF

The Visible Man on Internet

CHICAGO (Reuters) — Coming soon to a computer screen near you: The body of a 39-year-old man that was frozen and cut crosswise into 1,800 slices.

He's the latest traveler on the Internet, the National Library of Medicine says; but to access the entire body will require two weeks of uninterrupted Internet time and a whopping 15 gigabytes of computer storage space. The project, called the Visible Man, was unleashed into the computer network during the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America.

"This is the first time such detailed digital information about an entire human body has been compiled," said Donald Lindberg, director of the library.

The body is that of a Texas man who had willed his remains to science. Images of the body were recorded from head to toe using computed tomography, magnetic resonance and X-rays. The body was then

embedded in gelatin, frozen and sliced crosswise. The slices were removed one by one and the surfaces photographed. The digital photos were then stacked and programmed into an imaging computer along with the data from the radiology images.

Natural Curb of Inbreeding

WASHINGTON (WP) — Natural selection doesn't work very well when there isn't much to select from. When mate choice is limited, inbreeding reduces the likelihood of genetic variations that can enhance fitness, leading to the reduced survival and fecundity known as "inbreeding depression."

But sometimes, scientists report in the journal *Nature*, an environmental catastrophe is so hard on heavily inbred animals that it has the effect of restoring a measure of variety. From 1975 to 1990, an international team studied a small group of song sparrows on Mandarte Island, British Col-

umbia, and determined each bird's degree of inbreeding. The sparrows suffered drastic population crashes in 1980 and 1989, in which more than 80 percent of adults died.

After each crash, the researchers found, survivors had much lower "inbreeding coefficients" than those that died — suggesting that natural selection had worked against the most inbred birds and in favor of the least inbred.

Resistant Gonorrhea Strain

MANILA (AP) — A gonorrhea strain resistant to antibiotics has been discovered among prostitutes in the Philippines, the Department of Health reported.

The bacteria were discovered in a study of sexually transmitted diseases among prostitutes in Manila and central Cebu City from July to September this year. The study was funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Wednesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12Month High Low Stock	DIV	Yld	PE	Sts 100s	High	Low	Latest Ch
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	B-734		B-735		B-736		B-737		B-738		B-739		B-740		B-741		B-742		B-743		B-744		B-745		B-746		B-747		B-748		B-749		B-750		B-751		B-752		B-753		B-754		B-755		B-756		B-757		B-758		B-759		B-760		B-761		B-762		B-763		B-764		B-765		B-766		B-767		B-768		B-769		B-770		B-771		B-772		B-773		B-774		B-775		B-776		B-777		B-778		B-779		B-780		B-781		B-782		B-783		B-784		B-785		B-786		B-787		B-788		B-789		B-790		B-791		B-792		B-793		B-794		B-795		B-796		B-797		B-798		B-799		B-800		B-801		B-802		B-803		B-804		B-805		B-806		B-807		B-808		B-809		B-810		B-811		B-812		B-813		B-814		B-815		B-816		B-817		B-818		B-819		B-820		B-821		B-822		B-823		B-824		B-825		B-826		B-827		B-828		B-829		B-830		B-831		B-832		B-833		B-834		B-835		B-836		B-837		B-838		B-839		B-840		B-841		B-842		B-843		B-844		B-845		B-846		B-847		B-848		B-849		B-850		B-851		B-852		B-853		B-854		B-855		B-856		B-857		B-858		B-859		B-860		B-861		B-862		B-863		B-864		B-865		B-866		B-867		B-868		B-869		B-870		B-871		B-872		B-873		B-874		B-875		B-876		B-877		B-878		B-879		B-880		B-881		B-882		B-883		B-884		B-885		B-886		B-887		B-888		B-889		B-890		B-891		B-892		B-893		B-894		B-895		B-896		B-897		B-898		B-899		B-900		B-901		B-902		B-903		B-904		B-905		B-906		B-907		B-908		B-909		B-910		B-911		B-912		B-913		B-914		B-915		B-916		B-917		B-918		B-919		B-920		B-921		B-922		B-923		B-924		B-925		B-926		B-927		B-928		B-929		B-930		B-931		B-932		B-933		B-934		B-935		B-936		B-937		B-938		B-939		B-940		B-941		B-942		B-943		B-944		B-945		B-946		B-947		B-948		B-949		B-950		B-951		B-952		B-953		B-954		B-955		B-956		B-957		B-958		B-959		B-960		B-961		B-962		B-963		B-964	
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Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect state trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921	1921-1922	1922-1923	1923-1924	1924-1925	1925-1926	1926-1927	1927-1928	1928-1929	1929-1930	1930-1931	1931-1932	1932-1933	1933-1934	1934-1935	1935-1936	1936-1937	1937-1938	1938-1939	1939-1940	1940-1941	1941-1942	1942-1943	1943-1944	1944-1945	1945-1946	1946-1947	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953	1953-1954	1954-1955	1955-1956	1956-1957	1957-1958	1958-1959	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1962-1963	1963-1964	1964-1965	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-2031	2031-2032	2032-2033	2033-2034	2034-2035	2035-2036	2036-2037	2037-2038	2038-2039	2039-2040	2040-2041	2041-2042	2042-2043	2043-2044	2044-2045	2045-2046	2046-2047	2047-2048	2048-2049	2049-2050	2050-2051	2051-2052	2052-2053	2053-2054	2054-2055	2055-2056	2056-2057	2057-2058	2058-2059	2059-2060	2060-2061	2061-2062	2062-2063	2063-2064	2064-2065	2065-2066	2066-2067	2067-2068	2068-2069	2069-2070	2070-2071	2071-2072	2072-2073	2073-2074	2074-2075	2075-2076	2076-2077	2077-2078	2078-2079	2079-2080	2080-2081	2081-2082	2082-2083	2083-2084	2084-2085	2085-2086	2086-2087	2087-2088	2088-2089	2089-2090	2090-2091	2091-2092	2092-2093	2093-2094	2094-2095	2095-2096	2096-2097	2097-2098	2098-2099	2099-2100	2100-2101	2101-2102	2102-2103	2103-2104	2104-2105	2105-2106	2106-2107	2107-2108	2108-2109	2109-2110	2110-2111	2111-2112	2112-2113	2113-2114	2114-2115	2115-2116	2116-2117	2117-2118	2118-2119	2119-2120	2120-2121	2121-2122	2122-2123	2123-2124	2124-2125	2125-2126	2126-2127	2127-2128	2128-2129	2129-2130	2130-2131	2131-2132	2132-2133	2133-2134	2134-2135	2135-2136	2136-2137	2137-2138	2138-2139	2139-2140	2140-2141	2141-2142	2142-2143	2143-2144	2144-2145	2145-2146	2146-2147	2147-2148	2148-2149	2149-2150	2150-2151	2151-2152	2152-2153	2153-2154	2154-2155	2155-2156	2156-2157	2157-2158	2158-2159	2159-2160	2160-2161	2161-2162	2162-2163	2163-2164	2164-2165	2165-2166	2166-2167	2167-2168	2168-2169	2169-2170	2170-2171	2171-2172	2172-2173	2173-2174	2174-2175	2175-2176	2176-2177	2177-2178	2178-2179	2179-2180	2180-2181	2181-2182	2182-2183	2183-2184	2184-2185	2185-2186	21
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MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1970										
Month	Low Stock	Dv	Yd	PE	Sa 100s	High	Low	Close	Dv	12 Months
Jan	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Mar	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Dec	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Mar	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Jun	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	34	10	10						

Morning	11	12	1:30	2:30	2:45	2:55
24	MAC	14	24	25	25	25
25	MAC	15	25	25	25	25
26	MAC	16	26	26	26	26
27	MAC	17	27	27	27	27
28	MAC	18	28	28	28	28
29	MAC	19	29	29	29	29
30	MAC	20	30	30	30	30
31	MAC	21	31	31	31	31
32	MAC	22	32	32	32	32
33	MAC	23	33	33	33	33
34	MAC	24	34	34	34	34
35	MAC	25	35	35	35	35
36	MAC	26	36	36	36	36
37	MAC	27	37	37	37	37
38	MAC	28	38	38	38	38
39	MAC	29	39	39	39	39
40	MAC	30	40	40	40	40
41	MAC	31	41	41	41	41
42	MAC	32	42	42	42	42
43	MAC	33	43	43	43	43
44	MAC	34	44	44	44	44
45	MAC	35	45	45	45	45
46	MAC	36	46	46	46	46
47	MAC	37	47	47	47	47
48	MAC	38	48	48	48	48
49	MAC	39	49	49	49	49
50	MAC	40	50	50	50	50
51	MAC	41	51	51	51	51
52	MAC	42	52	52	52	52
53	MAC	43	53	53	53	53
54	MAC	44	54	54	54	54
55	MAC	45	55	55	55	55
56	MAC	46	56	56	56	56
57	MAC	47	57	57	57	57
58	MAC	48	58	58	58	58
59	MAC	49	59	59	59	59
60	MAC	50	60	60	60	60
61	MAC	51	61	61	61	61
62	MAC	52	62	62	62	62
63	MAC	53	63	63	63	63
64	MAC	54	64	64	64	64
65	MAC	55	65	65	65	65
66	MAC	56	66	66	66	66
67	MAC	57	67	67	67	67
68	MAC	58	68	68	68	68
69	MAC	59	69	69	69	69
70	MAC	60	70	70	70	70
71	MAC	61	71	71	71	71
72	MAC	62	72	72	72	72
73	MAC	63	73	73	73	73
74	MAC	64	74	74	74	74
75	MAC	65	75	75	75	75
76	MAC	66	76	76	76	76
77	MAC	67	77	77	77	77
78	MAC	68	78	78	78	78
79	MAC	69	79	79	79	79
80	MAC	70	80	80	80	80
81	MAC	71	81	81	81	81
82	MAC	72	82	82	82	82
83	MAC	73	83	83	83	83
84	MAC	74	84	84	84	84
85	MAC	75	85	85	85	85
86	MAC	76	86	86	86	86
87	MAC	77	87	87	87	87
88	MAC	78	88	88	88	88
89	MAC	79	89	89	89	89
90	MAC	80	90	90	90	90
91	MAC	81	91	91	91	91
92	MAC	82	92	92	92	92
93	MAC	83	93	93	93	93
94	MAC	84	94	94	94	94
95	MAC	85	95	95	95	95
96	MAC	86	96	96	96	96
97	MAC	87	97	97	97	97
98	MAC	88	98	98	98	98
99	MAC	89	99	99	99	99
100	MAC	90	100	100	100	100

Stock	Div	Yld	St PE	High	Low	Latest	Open	12 Month
Am. Can. Co.	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Oil & Gas	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Sugar	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Tobacco	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Water	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Wire	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Zinc	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Copper	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Lead	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Nickel	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Tin	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Iron	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Steel	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Aluminum	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Magnesium	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Potash	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Soda	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Nitrate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Phosphate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Sulfate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Chloride	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Fluoride	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Silicate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Carbonate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Oxide	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Hydroxide	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Sulfide	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Nitride	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Carbide	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Cyanide	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Borate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Molybdate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Vanadate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Arsenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Selenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Tellurate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Iodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Bromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Periodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Manganate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Chromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Vanadate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Arsenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Selenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Tellurate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Iodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Bromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Periodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Manganate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Chromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Vanadate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Arsenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Selenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Tellurate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Iodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Bromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Periodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Manganate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Chromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Vanadate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Arsenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Selenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Tellurate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Iodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Bromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Periodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Manganate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Chromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Vanadate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Arsenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Selenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Tellurate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Iodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Bromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Periodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Manganate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Chromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Vanadate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Arsenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Selenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Tellurate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Iodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Bromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Periodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Manganate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Chromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Vanadate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Arsenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Selenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Tellurate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Iodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Bromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Periodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Manganate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Chromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Vanadate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Arsenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Selenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Tellurate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Iodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Bromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Periodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Manganate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Chromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Vanadate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Arsenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Selenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Tellurate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Iodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Bromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Periodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Manganate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Chromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Vanadate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Arsenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Selenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Tellurate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Iodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Bromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Periodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Manganate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Chromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Vanadate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Arsenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
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Am. Iodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Bromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Periodate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Manganate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Chromate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Vanadate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Arsenate	1.00	2.1	15	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
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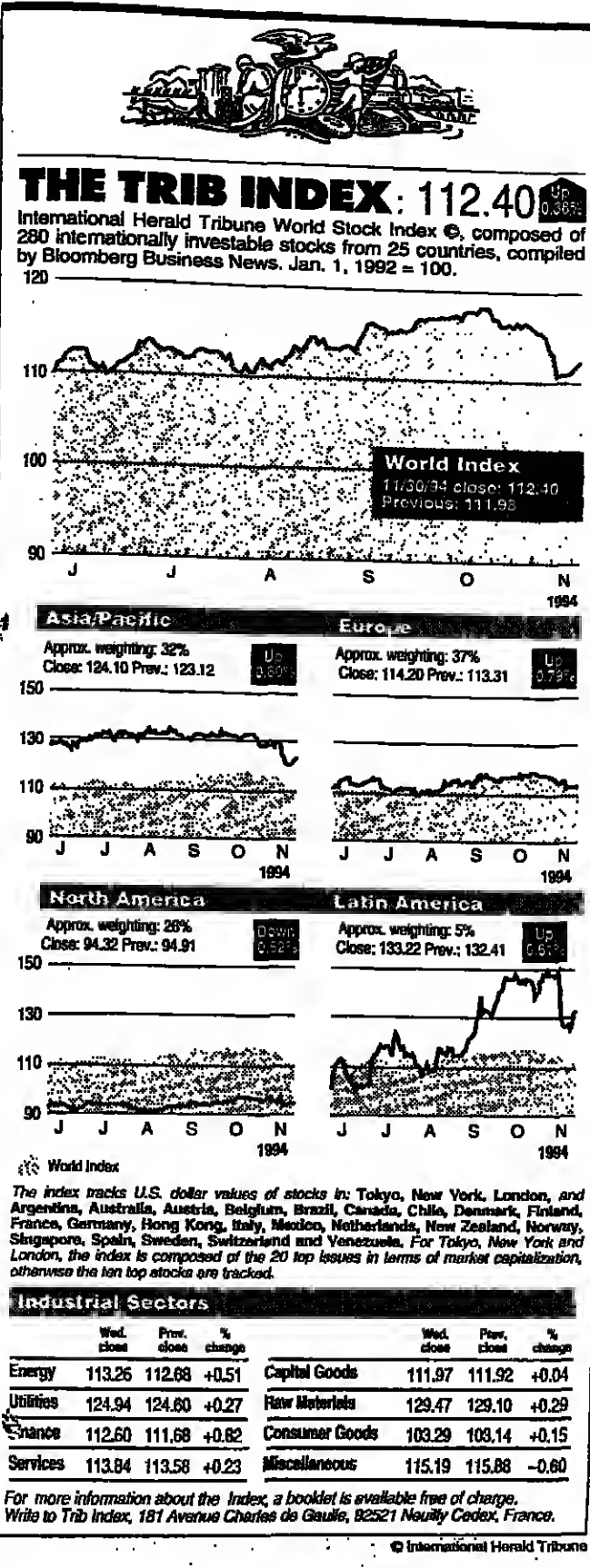
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EU Fines Cement Firms for Collusion

BRUSSELS — The European Commission on Wednesday imposed its biggest-ever fine against 42 cement companies and associations it said had carved up the European market and fixed prices.

The fine of 248 million European currency units (\$304 million) came after an EU investigation found the cement producers were running a cartel.

The move signals an increasingly tough stand by the European Union's executive body against price-fixing and other anticompetitive practices. The commission fined cardboard makers in July and steelmakers in February.

"This year we've tackled three major cartels and imposed considerable fines," said Karel van Miert, the commissioner for competition. "I hope everyone got the message."

The commission said the level of the fines on the cement industry reflected the longevity of the cartel, which started in 1983, and the large number of companies involved.

The biggest fine was imposed on Italy's Italcementi SpA, which was told to pay 33.5 million Euros. Société des Ciments Français SA, whose share price has been sliding amid concern about the size of its fine, was ordered to pay 25.7 million Euros.

The commission said the fines reflected the size of each company and its degree of involvement in the cartel. The commission can fine companies as much as 10 percent of their European sales in the year preceding the fines.

Several of the companies involved called the action excessive and said they would appeal to the European Court of Justice.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Are Stock Funds Fading? Latest Figures Indicate Bearish Trend

NEW YORK — When individual investors collectively decided they had had enough of bond mutual funds this year, they helped spark the century's worst bear market for bonds, the end of which still is not in sight.

Now, Wall Street fears that small investors may be reaching a similar threshold with stock mutual funds after a record four-year buying binge.

The hint of a significant turn in stock fund owners' sentiment is surfacing in major mutual fund companies' reports on November purchasing trends. With rising interest rates on money market funds and bank certificates of deposit providing increasingly tough competition, many fund companies say their stock funds either suffered cash outflows this month or took in little new money.

The Boston-based giant Fidelity Investments, for example, said a net \$100 million had flowed out of its stock funds in November, meaning redemptions exceeded purchases by that sum — the first outflow in eight months.

At some fund companies, stock fund purchases were still on a healthy track until last week's market plunge. T. Rowe Price Associates in Baltimore says its stock funds showed a \$130 million net inflow for November, but that \$100 million flowed out when stocks dove.

Even before the market's latest setback, however, fund industry statistics suggested investors' appetite for stock funds was waning.

The funds' trade group, the Investment Company Institute, said stock funds' net new cash flow totaled \$9.3 billion in October. While that was up from \$8.1 billion in September, the two-month total of \$17.4 billion was down from \$23.3 billion in July-August.

The latest outflow numbers may seem small compared with the \$891 billion in assets still in stock funds. But markets are made at the margin; it often takes only a change in the trend of money flows to create a new bull cycle — or a new bear cycle.

Of course, mutual funds aren't the only owners of bonds and stocks; pension funds, banks, insurance companies and other institutional investors also make up the market.

But with the explosion of stock and bond fund assets since 1990, the funds — as conduits for individual investors' dollars — have become increasingly important players on Wall Street. If they are not buying, and worse if they are selling, it may be difficult for markets to mount a rally.

The recent drop-off in stock fund purchases could of course be as much a seasonal issue as a sign that investors are growing wary of the market. Tax-loss selling accelerates at this time of year, and many investors wisely delay fund purchases in November and December to avoid taxation on year-end capital gains distributions.

But with short-term interest rates at their highest levels in more than three years and still rising, many fund company executives admit that investors may simply be making the logical choice, for now, by shunning stocks in favor of money market funds, bank CDs or even bonds.

U.S. Economy Gets an Upgrade From GDP Data

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The government Wednesday reported stronger economic growth during the late summer, setting the stage for a another strong quarter at Christmas and possibly a showdown between business and the Federal Reserve Board if the central bank insists on raising interest rates again.

In a revision of its third-quarter figures, the Commerce Department said stronger business spending helped push third-quarter growth in the gross domestic product to a 3.9 percent annual rate from the previously reported 3.4 percent.

Inflation continued to be mild, with the implicit price deflator slowing from earlier in the year to 1.9 percent — although that was three-tenths of a point higher than originally reported.

The growth figure was well above the Fed's target of 2.5 percent. Business groups feel comfortable with GDP expansion of 2.9 percent or 3 percent — a difference with the Fed of at least \$150 billion in annual output.

Other data confirmed the economy's momentum. In Chicago, the Purchasing Management Association said its barometer of regional business conditions had risen to 67.4 in November from 64.3 in October. The Conference Board, which on Tuesday reported a 12-point jump in consumer confidence that may have been exaggerated by the November elections, forecast a 7 percent rise in Christmas spending based on a household survey of 5,000 shoppers.

Everett Erlich, the Commerce Department's undersecretary for economic affairs, said the combination of steady growth, low inflation and productivity growth of almost 3 percent was "too good to be true" but nevertheless likely to continue without a serious decline.

At the same time, a note of caution emanated from the Fed, with Allen Blinder, vice chairman and a Clinton appointee, saying that while the economy was "extremely

Studio Middlemen Are Sent Reeling by ABC Deal

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In power breakfasts, networking lunches and phone conversations, entertainment executives are chewing on the meaning of the television studio alliance that Capital Cities/ABC Inc. announced this week with the team of Jeffrey Katzenberg, David Geffen and Steven Spielberg.

And while the ruminations ranged widely on the implications for other Hollywood creative types, many agreed that the impact would fall most directly on the big movie studios — like Warner Brothers, Paramount, Universal, Columbia and Disney — that depend heavily on television production for profits.

For decades, the studios have been the middlemen in television production, putting up money for producers to develop programs and series. They had the financial strength to bankroll productions, sell them to the networks and wait years to recover their investment.

Now, if more independent producers such as the Katzenberg-Geffen-Spielberg team can strike deals in which a network does part of the bankrolling, there is diminishing need for the middleman.

And, as federal rules are changing to allow networks to own more of the programs they broadcast, fewer and fewer prime-time slots will be available for the studios to fill.

"The time periods are drying up," said Fred Silverman, who heads a television production company that bears his name and already sells his programs directly to the networks. His credits include "Matlock" and "Diagnosis: Murder."

Little wonder, then, that at least two studios, Paramount and Warner Brothers, are scrambling to start their own networks early next year.

The movie studios "are in television because they had the capital," said Barry Diller, chairman of QVC Inc., the home shopping network, and the former chairman of Fox Inc. "But now the sources of supply are widening, and the networks can make their own shows."

There was less consensus among industry executives, however, on the long-term financial impact of ABC's groundbreaking agreement to share advertising revenue with its new production partners.

The new arrangement breaks the mold of television series production, in which a network puts up most of the production cost and recovers its money from ad revenues, while the outside production company recovers its investment from sales of rerun rights, often years later.

Some industry experts said they doubted that ABC or its rivals CBS and NBC would make similar deals with other producers, because Mr. Katzenberg and his colleagues had the power to

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Mrs. Lewis Steadies TLC Beatrice

By Tony Chapelle
New York Times Service

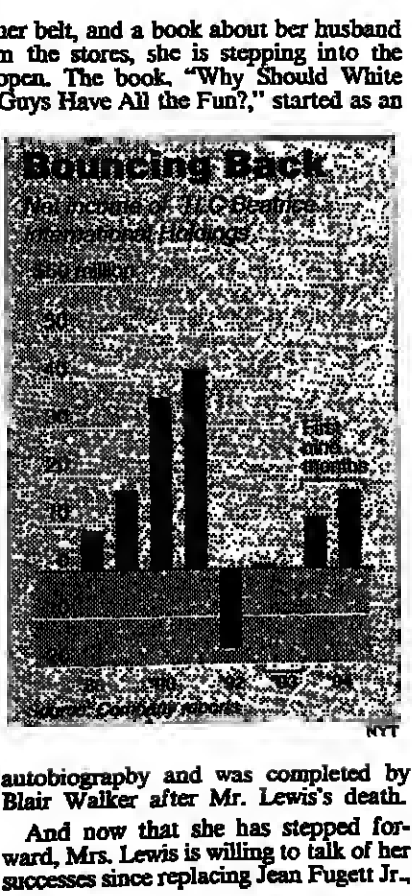
NEW YORK — The late Reginald F. Lewis's mused office is a Hollywood vision of corporate grandeur. The bright Persian rug, fortress of a desk and trunk-like humidor of Monte Cristo cigars bespeak wealth and power. Outside the floor-to-ceiling window, Central Park, in all its fall glory, seems to rush in.

Mr. Lewis's office is a mere shrine these days, though: a new chief executive has settled into more utilitarian digs at the far end of the building. Nearly two years after her husband died of brain cancer at the age of 50, Loida Nicolas Lewis has taken the helm at the company he built, TLC Beatrice International Holdings Inc., which operates in Europe and is the largest black-owned business in the United States.

TLC — which stands for The Lewis Co. — now has 16 subsidiaries in Western Europe with a work force of 4,500. Its gems are its wholesale grocery operation and two French discount supermarket chains, Franprix and Leader Price. Dennis Jones, executive vice president for operations, estimates that 1994 revenue will hit \$1.6 billion.

It has been an eventful year for Loida Lewis. At first she was unsure how much corporate control she wanted, and she declined to give interviews.

But with strong financial results under



her belt, and a book about her husband in the stores, she is stepping into the open. The book, "Why Should White Guys Have All the Fun?" started as an

Mr. Lewis's half-brother, who ran the company last year.

"When I just came in," she said, in a pronounced Filipino accent, "my consultants said, 'You can't raise \$20 million in bridge loans.' But we did it in a month. When we wanted to sell the corporate plane, they bet me that our prospective buyer didn't have the money to close. But he paid us \$14 million."

Since becoming chairman in February and chief executive in July, Mrs. Lewis also has sold several subpar subsidiaries, slashed the staff and size of the company's Manhattan headquarters and hired a new chief financial officer. A few weeks ago, she oversaw the refinancing of a \$170 million bank loan.

Still, some analysts and shareholders remain leery of her qualifications: She is an immigration lawyer with no formal business background. A good part of the company's recent financial results, skeptics said, can be attributed to a rebound in the European economy.

And while Mrs. Lewis has calmed at least some stockholders, who were shaken by her husband's death and disclosures about the rocky condition of the company's business, she is embroiled in a bitter lawsuit with one holder group, Carlton Investments, over the amount of Mr. Lewis's past compensation.

The group, which originally included

U.K. Airline Authority Denounces Fare System

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The 50-year-old system by which many international air fares are set on a bilateral basis is anti-competitive and contributes to price collusion among airlines that allows them to charge artificially high fares, Britain's Civil Aviation Authority charged Wednesday.

In a report, the authority flatly said that the bilateral system, "which so evidently concerns itself more with the interests of producers than consumers, is increasingly unacceptable."

The authority called for measures to encourage the entrance of smaller carriers into the market as an antidote to the existing system dominated in many markets by a few large carriers.

In Geneva, a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association, the trade group representing most of the world's airlines, rejected the charges. "They make it sound as if this was something done in back alleys, something that was invented by the airlines to do in the consumer," the spokesman said.

Analysts said the system was unlikely to change soon. "As long as many governments are funding loss-making state-owned carriers it will be in their best interests to maintain whatever amount of protection they can," Guy Kirkwick of Lehman Brothers International Ltd. said.

A number of European airlines, including British Airways PLC and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, are currently contesting in court the European Commission's recent approval of a 20 billion French franc (\$3.7 billion) cash infusion granted to Air France by its government. Similarly, opposition is mounting to an expected second state bailout of Iberia Air Lines.

Proponents of freer competition among European airlines recently got another harsh reminder of how far there is to go, when a strike by Iberia's unions Tuesday grounded more than 1,100 flights.

(Iberia's pilots union balked Wednesday at an accord to save the carrier and called instead for a complete overhaul of the company. The Associated Press reported from Madrid.)

General Magic Gets More Backers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PALO ALTO, California — Four international telecommunications and consumer electronics companies said Wednesday they had invested in General Magic Inc., a developer of computer and communications software.

General Magic will receive undisclosed equity investments from three Japanese consumer electronics companies — Sanyo Electric Co., Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Oki Electric Industry Co. — and a Canadian telecommunications equipment maker, Northern Telecom Ltd.

The backing from the companies could help General Magic establish its software as the standard for wireless communication between handheld computers.

The four new General Magic backers said they would use General Magic's technology in portable computers or communication devices they were developing.

The new General Magic partners join Apple Computer Inc., Sony Corp., Motorola Inc., AT&T Corp., Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and several other international computer and telecommunications leaders.

General Magic, founded by several former Apple employees, remains privately held. The company's founders and many of its 120 employees own a majority stake. The company has delayed plans for an initial public offering.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Sega Set to Beam Into U.S. Homes

Bloomberg Business News

ANAHEIM, California — Sega Enterprises Ltd., the Japanese video-game maker, said Wednesday it would offer its interactive Sega Channel throughout the United States after market tests proved successful.

The Sega Channel is an interactive cable television channel that offers video games on demand, along with contests, news and test versions of upcoming Sega games.

It was test-marketed in 12 U.S. cities over the past year. Sega said it planned to begin making the channel available in new markets in December.

By January, it will be available in Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, Indianapolis, Hart-

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	USD	DEM	GBP	JPY	CHF	HKD	SGD	THB	INR
USD	1.00								
DEM	1.63	1.00							
GBP	0.75	0.46	1.00						
JPY	146.00	89.00	163.00	1.00					
CHF	1.48	0.91	1.25	133.00	1.00				
HKD	7.76	4.76	6.25	746.00	7.76	1.00			
SGD	1.36	0.82	1.08	124.00	1.36	1.36	1.00		
THB	20.40	12.30	16.10	1936.00	20.40	20.40	193.60	1.00	
INR	47.80	28.70	37.80	4448.00	47.80	47.80	444.80	44.48	1.00
Eurocurrency Deposits									
	USD	DEM	GBP	JPY	CHF	HKD	SGD	THB	INR
1 month	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
3 months	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
6 months	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
1 year	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
Key Money Rates									
	USD	DEM	GBP	JPY	CHF	HKD	SGD	THB	INR
USD	1.00								
DEM	1.63	1.00							
GBP	0.75	0.46	1.00						
JPY	146.00	89.00	163.00	1.00					
CHF	1.48	0.91	1.25	133.00	1.00				
HKD	7.76	4.76	6.25	746.00	7.76	1.00			
SGD	1.36	0.82	1.08	124.00	1.36	1.36	1.00		
THB	20.40	12.30	16.10	1936.00	20.40	20.40	193.60	1.00	
INR	47.80	28.70	37.80	4448.00	47.80	47.80	444.80	44.48	1.00

MARKET DIARY

U.S. Data Revision Fails to Spur Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was little changed against most other major currencies Wednesday after economic reports suggested the U.S. economy was growing fast enough to drive up interest rates, dealers said.

The dollar ended at 98.975 yen, flat from Tuesday. The dollar was bid at 1.5702 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5702 DM. The dollar was also at 1.3272 Swiss francs, down from

triggers slumps in stocks, bonds and the dollar.

Data released Wednesday included an upward revision in the U.S. third-quarter gross domestic product and a rise in the Chicago Purchasing Management Association index on regional business conditions.

The reports added to speculation that the pace of U.S. economic expansion will force the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates.

Dealers said investors had been increasingly attracted to the dollar because of high yields on short- and medium-term Treasuries. In addition, strong U.S. economic data reinforced the view that high bond yields will draw investors to the United States.

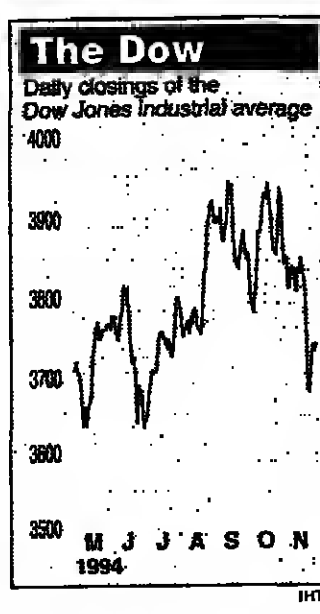
Higher rates make it more expensive for consumers and companies to borrow and therefore tend to put the brakes on economic expansion. They also tend to make a currency more attractive relative to other currencies. (AP, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

Foreign Exchange

1.3295 francs, and 5.3833 French francs, down from 5.3928 francs.

The pound rose to \$1.5645 from \$1.5625, supported by what was considered to be a favorable British budget for the year to March 1996, which was released Tuesday.

Many traders said they were encouraged by the dollar's performance this week because strong economic reports sent it higher, rather than lower. Bullish economic data often raise concern about inflation, which



NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Telcel	45.00	44.50	44.50	-0.50
Verizon	44.00	43.50	43.50	-0.50
WorldCom	43.00	42.50	42.50	-0.50
AT&T	42.00	41.50	41.50	-0.50
Qwest	41.00	40.50	40.50	-0.50
Sprint	40.00	39.50	39.50	-0.50
Time Warner	39.00	38.50	38.50	-0.50
Comcast	38.00	37.50	37.50	-0.50
Discovery	37.00	36.50	36.50	-0.50
Home Depot	36.00	35.50	35.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	35.00	34.50	34.50	-0.50
Target	34.00	33.50	33.50	-0.50
Kroger	33.00	32.50	32.50	-0.50
Walmart	32.00	31.50	31.50	-0.50
Costco	31.00	30.50	30.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	30.00	29.50	29.50	-0.50
Kmart	29.00	28.50	28.50	-0.50
Walgreens	28.00	27.50	27.50	-0.50
CVS	27.00	26.50	26.50	-0.50
Boji's	26.00	25.50	25.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	25.00	24.50	24.50	-0.50
Target	24.00	23.50	23.50	-0.50
Kroger	23.00	22.50	22.50	-0.50
Walmart	22.00	21.50	21.50	-0.50
Costco	21.00	20.50	20.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	20.00	19.50	19.50	-0.50
Kmart	19.00	18.50	18.50	-0.50
Walgreens	18.00	17.50	17.50	-0.50
CVS	17.00	16.50	16.50	-0.50
Boji's	16.00	15.50	15.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	15.00	14.50	14.50	-0.50
Target	14.00	13.50	13.50	-0.50
Kroger	13.00	12.50	12.50	-0.50
Walmart	12.00	11.50	11.50	-0.50
Costco	11.00	10.50	10.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	10.00	9.50	9.50	-0.50
Kmart	9.00	8.50	8.50	-0.50
Walgreens	8.00	7.50	7.50	-0.50
CVS	7.00	6.50	6.50	-0.50
Boji's	6.00	5.50	5.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	5.00	4.50	4.50	-0.50
Target	4.00	3.50	3.50	-0.50
Kroger	3.00	2.50	2.50	-0.50
Walmart	2.00	1.50	1.50	-0.50
Costco	1.00	0.50	0.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	0.00	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50
Kmart	-1.00	-1.50	-1.50	-0.50
Walgreens	-2.00	-2.50	-2.50	-0.50
CVS	-3.00	-3.50	-3.50	-0.50
Boji's	-4.00	-4.50	-4.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	-5.00	-5.50	-5.50	-0.50
Target	-6.00	-6.50	-6.50	-0.50
Kroger	-7.00	-7.50	-7.50	-0.50
Walmart	-8.00	-8.50	-8.50	-0.50
Costco	-9.00	-9.50	-9.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	-10.00	-10.50	-10.50	-0.50
Kmart	-11.00	-11.50	-11.50	-0.50
Walgreens	-12.00	-12.50	-12.50	-0.50
CVS	-13.00	-13.50	-13.50	-0.50
Boji's	-14.00	-14.50	-14.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	-15.00	-15.50	-15.50	-0.50
Target	-16.00	-16.50	-16.50	-0.50
Kroger	-17.00	-17.50	-17.50	-0.50
Walmart	-18.00	-18.50	-18.50	-0.50
Costco	-19.00	-19.50	-19.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	-20.00	-20.50	-20.50	-0.50
Kmart	-21.00	-21.50	-21.50	-0.50
Walgreens	-22.00	-22.50	-22.50	-0.50
CVS	-23.00	-23.50	-23.50	-0.50
Boji's	-24.00	-24.50	-24.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	-25.00	-25.50	-25.50	-0.50
Target	-26.00	-26.50	-26.50	-0.50
Kroger	-27.00	-27.50	-27.50	-0.50
Walmart	-28.00	-28.50	-28.50	-0.50
Costco	-29.00	-29.50	-29.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	-30.00	-30.50	-30.50	-0.50
Kmart	-31.00	-31.50	-31.50	-0.50
Walgreens	-32.00	-32.50	-32.50	-0.50
CVS	-33.00	-33.50	-33.50	-0.50
Boji's	-34.00	-34.50	-34.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	-35.00	-35.50	-35.50	-0.50
Target	-36.00	-36.50	-36.50	-0.50
Kroger	-37.00	-37.50	-37.50	-0.50
Walmart	-38.00	-38.50	-38.50	-0.50
Costco	-39.00	-39.50	-39.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	-40.00	-40.50	-40.50	-0.50
Kmart	-41.00	-41.50	-41.50	-0.50
Walgreens	-42.00	-42.50	-42.50	-0.50
CVS	-43.00	-43.50	-43.50	-0.50
Boji's	-44.00	-44.50	-44.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	-45.00	-45.50	-45.50	-0.50
Target	-46.00	-46.50	-46.50	-0.50
Kroger	-47.00	-47.50	-47.50	-0.50
Walmart	-48.00	-48.50	-48.50	-0.50
Costco	-49.00	-49.50	-49.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	-50.00	-50.50	-50.50	-0.50
Kmart	-51.00	-51.50	-51.50	-0.50
Walgreens	-52.00	-52.50	-52.50	-0.50
CVS	-53.00	-53.50	-53.50	-0.50
Boji's	-54.00	-54.50	-54.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	-55.00	-55.50	-55.50	-0.50
Target	-56.00	-56.50	-56.50	-0.50
Kroger	-57.00	-57.50	-57.50	-0.50
Walmart	-58.00	-58.50	-58.50	-0.50
Costco	-59.00	-59.50	-59.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	-60.00	-60.50	-60.50	-0.50
Kmart	-61.00	-61.50	-61.50	-0.50
Walgreens	-62.00	-62.50	-62.50	-0.50
CVS	-63.00	-63.50	-63.50	-0.50
Boji's	-64.00	-64.50	-64.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	-65.00	-65.50	-65.50	-0.50
Target	-66.00	-66.50	-66.50	-0.50
Kroger	-67.00	-67.50	-67.50	-0.50
Walmart	-68.00	-68.50	-68.50	-0.50
Costco	-69.00	-69.50	-69.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	-70.00	-70.50	-70.50	-0.50
Kmart	-71.00	-71.50	-71.50	-0.50
Walgreens	-72.00	-72.50	-72.50	-0.50
CVS	-73.00	-73.50	-73.50	-0.50
Boji's	-74.00	-74.50	-74.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	-75.00	-75.50	-75.50	-0.50
Target	-76.00	-76.50	-76.50	-0.50
Kroger	-77.00	-77.50	-77.50	-0.50
Walmart	-78.00	-78.50	-78.50	-0.50
Costco	-79.00	-79.50	-79.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	-80.00	-80.50	-80.50	-0.50
Kmart	-81.00	-81.50	-81.50	-0.50
Walgreens	-82.00	-82.50	-82.50	-0.50
CVS	-83.00	-83.50	-83.50	-0.50
Boji's	-84.00	-84.50	-84.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	-85.00	-85.50	-85.50	-0.50
Target	-86.00	-86.50	-86.50	-0.50
Kroger	-87.00	-87.50	-87.50	-0.50
Walmart	-88.00	-88.50	-88.50	-0.50
Costco	-89.00	-89.50	-89.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	-90.00	-90.50	-90.50	-0.50
Kmart	-91.00	-91.50	-91.50	-0.50
Walgreens	-92.00	-92.50	-92.50	-0.50
CVS	-93.00	-93.50	-93.50	-0.50
Boji's	-94.00	-94.50	-94.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	-95.00	-95.50	-95.50	-0.50
Target	-96.00	-96.50	-96.50	-0.50
Kroger	-97.00	-97.50	-97.50	-0.50
Walmart	-98.00	-98.50	-98.50	-0.50
Costco	-99.00	-99.50	-99.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	-100.00	-100.50	-100.50	-0.50
Kmart	-101.00	-101.50	-101.50	-0.50
Walgreens	-102.00	-102.50	-102.50	-0.50
CVS	-103.00	-103.50	-103.50	-0.50
Boji's	-104.00	-104.50	-104.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	-105.00	-105.50	-105.50	-0.50
Target	-106.00	-106.50	-106.50	-0.50
Kroger	-107.00	-107.50	-107.50	-0.50
Walmart	-108.00	-108.50	-108.50	-0.50
Costco	-109.00	-109.50	-109.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	-110.00	-110.50	-110.50	-0.50
Kmart	-111.00	-111.50	-111.50	-0.50
Walgreens	-112.00	-112.50	-112.50	-0.50
CVS	-113.00	-113.50	-113.50	-0.50
Boji's	-114.00	-114.50	-114.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	-115.00	-115.50	-115.50	-0.50
Target	-116.00	-116.50	-116.50	-0.50
Kroger	-117.00	-117.50	-117.50	-0.50
Walmart	-118.00	-118.50	-118.50	-0.50
Costco	-119.00	-119.50	-119.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	-120.00	-120.50	-120.50	-0.50
Kmart	-121.00	-121.50	-121.50	-0.50
Walgreens	-122.00	-122.50	-122.50	-0.50
CVS	-123.00	-123.50	-123.50	-0.50
Boji's	-124.00	-124.50	-124.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	-125.00	-125.50	-125.50	-0.50
Target	-126.00	-126.50	-126.50	-0.50
Kroger	-127.00	-127.50	-127.50	-0.50
Walmart	-128.00	-128.50	-128.50	-0.50
Costco	-129.00	-129.50	-129.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	-130.00	-130.50	-130.50	-0.50
Kmart	-131.00	-131.50	-131.50	-0.50
Walgreens	-132.00	-132.50	-132.50	-0.50
CVS	-133.00	-133.50	-133.50	-0.50
Boji's	-134.00	-134.50	-134.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	-135.00	-135.50	-135.50	-0.50
Target	-136.00	-136.50	-136.50	-0.50
Kroger	-137.00	-137.50	-137.50	-0.50
Walmart	-138.00	-138.50	-138.50	-0.50
Costco	-139.00	-139.50	-139.50	-0.50
Sam's Club	-140.00	-140.50	-140.50	-0.50
Kmart	-141.00	-141.50	-141.50	-0.50
Walgreens	-142.00	-142.50	-142.50	-0.50
CVS	-143.00	-143.50	-143.50	-0.50
Boji's	-144.00	-144.50	-144.50	-0.50
Wal-Mart	-145.00	-145.50	-145.50	-0.50
Target	-146.00	-146.50	-146.50	-0.50</

Hoechst Profit Quadruples on Strong Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG, the German chemicals and pharmaceuticals giant, said Wednesday that third-quarter profit more than quadrupled because of strong foreign demand and higher prices.

The pretax figure was 605 million Deutsche marks (\$385 million), up from 143 million DM in the year-earlier period.

Third-quarter sales rose 8 percent, to 11.72 billion DM.

But Hoechst said the profit rise partly reflected a comparison with a weak performance a year ago and that profitability remained poor.

"We are comparing to a very low base. Therefore, the increases are high," said the chief executive, Jürgen Dormann.

"We have just begun to get ourselves back on the road to a successful level of results."

He said pretax earnings for the full year should be 2 billion DM, up from 1.23 billion DM in 1993.

The improvement in earnings will certainly continue in the fourth quarter, and next year I expect a further strong increase in earnings," Mr. Dormann said.

Hoechst shares closed slightly higher at 314.50 DM.

The company expects 1994 sales to be about 50 billion DM, compared with 46 billion DM in 1993. He also said the dividend for 1994 would "certainly not be below" the 7 DM a share paid in 1993.

Mr. Dormann said the company was benefiting from strong economic growth in America and Southeast Asia, as well as economic recovery in Western Europe. Sales improved across virtually all operations, he said.

Mr. Dormann said Hoechst remained interested in expanding its pharmaceutical operations and sought to acquire two or three medium-sized pharmaceutical companies.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Budgets Stress Austerity Greece Strives to Meet EU Standards

ATHENS — Greece's government presented an austere 1995 budget Wednesday, apparently aimed at appeasing European Union partners who are concerned that the Greek economy is trailing others in the EU.

The budget would hold down state expenses and increase the primary surplus without imposing new taxes but seek to collect existing ones more effectively, Finance Minister Alexandros Papadopoulos said.

It forecasts a primary budget surplus of 3.4 percent of gross domestic product, compared with a 2 percent surplus in 1994 and the 3.5 percent pledged by Greece in its so-called convergence plan to bring its economy in line with those of other EU countries.

"The 1995 budget is of historic importance. The country cannot afford another disappointment over its convergence plan," Mr. Papadopoulos said.

The primary budget surplus excludes interest payments on Greece's huge debt, which is estimated at more than 110 percent of GDP.

The general budget deficit, including payments on the debt, is forecast to fall to 9.8

percent of GDP in 1995 from 12 percent in 1994 and 10.7 percent in the convergence plan.

An 18.6 percent rise in revenue is expected, mainly from battling rampant tax evasion, collecting old debts and selling casino licenses. No new taxes were called for.

Greece's public-debt service will total about 6.2 trillion drachmas (\$26 billion) in 1995, up from 5.6 trillion in 1994.

The budget forecasts that Greece's nominal GDP will grow 9.6 percent in 1995, to 25.3 trillion drachmas. It projects revenue of 8.31 trillion drachmas and a 10.4 percent increase in spending, to 10.81 trillion drachmas.

The budget calls for a 31 percent increase in public investment spending, with spending on health rising 17 percent and spending on education rising 12.5 percent.

The budget forecasts year-on-year inflation of 11 percent in December. Mr. Papadopoulos said Parliament was expected to debate and vote on the budget Dec. 17.

Spending on salaries and pensions is expected to rise by 10 percent in 1995, while spending on agriculture will rise 7.5 percent.

In Austria, Spending Cuts Draw Fire

VIENNA — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky submitted a budget to Parliament on Wednesday that called for saving 250 billion schillings (\$23 billion) over the next four years.

For the first time in Austria's postwar history, the spending plan has met with strong protests by trade unions, white-collar workers' groups and across the political spectrum.

Mr. Vranitzky defended the budget as "a comprehensive, offensive and bold program."

He said cuts in burgeoning public spending had to be made to secure a sound financial base for Austria's future.

"It is not that we are in any immediate danger, but it is better to make cuts when there is an economic upturn... so we are prepared in case of another recession," he said.

Mr. Vranitzky, chancellor since 1986, denied that Austria had been living beyond its

means, despite estimates of a budget deficit for 1994 of 100 billion schillings.

The new budget stipulates cuts in family allowances, welfare benefits, a variety of other social programs and government subsidies. It renews the government's over-fulfilled pledge of reducing the growing army of civil servants.

Mr. Vranitzky vowed to step up the government's fight against tax evasion and abuse of social benefits and promised steps to create 200,000 jobs and build 50,000 new apartments a year.

He also said the retirement age would be gradually increased, but it was not known when this would be implemented. At present, male workers can retire at 60, although the official retirement age is 65. Corresponding age limits for women are 55 and 60.

(Reuters, AP)

Moscow Privatizes TV Outlet

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin on Wednesday ordered the government to sell shares of Russia's largest state television and radio company, though 51 percent of the stock would remain in state hands.

The company, Ostankino, broadcasts throughout the former Soviet Union. The new venture would be called Russian Public Television.

Last month, Mr. Yeltsin announced he might merge Ostankino with the second nationwide state broadcasting company, Russian Television & Radio Co. But he changed his mind after the media and some politicians warned that the step would result in a government broadcasting monopoly.

Mr. Yeltsin's opponents have complained that state television favors the government and carries biased coverage of political events, charges that Russian broadcast executives deny.

Ostankino's chief, Alexander Yakovlev, told the Itar-Tass news agency that Mr. Yeltsin had acknowledged the proposed merger would not "help democracy" and instead offered to privatize Ostankino.

The remaining 49 percent of Ostankino's stock would be sold to 12 major companies and organizations, including Itar-Tass, the Stolichnaya and Inkom-bank commercial banks, Aeroflot, and the Avtovaz car manufacturer.

Mr. Yakovlev said the privatization would help make Russian television independent. He also said it would bar political groups from taking control of the network before next year's parliamentary elections and the 1996 presidential campaign.

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40	
200	300	200	
150	250	150	
100	200	100	
50	150	50	
0	100	0	
1994	1994	1994	
Exchange Index	Yield	Change	
Amsterdam AEX	4.00%	+0.05	
Brussels Stock Index	2,200.00	+0.10	
Frankfurt DAX	2,044.20	+0.19	
Frankfurt FAZ	788.52	+0.51	
Helsinki HEX	1,408.17	+0.37	
London Financial Times 100	2,244.50	+0.77	
London FTSE 100	2,244.50	+0.66	
Madrid General Index	3,011.30	+0.26	
Munich MIBEX	1,000.00	+0.10	
Paris CAC 40	1,575.54	+1.85	
Stockholm Affarsveckan	1,000.00	+0.27	
Vienna Stock Index	423.78	+0.45	
Zurich SBS	819.81	+0.40	

Very briefly:

• Cofitel, the Belgian cable television company, has been ordered by a court to stop broadcasting Turner Broadcasting System Inc.'s cartoon channel.

• Texas Instruments Inc. plans to invest \$500 million to raise its silicon-wafer production capacity at its plant in Avezzano, Italy.

• European Union businesses are facing longer delays in getting paid for their work and some are going bankrupt as a result, the European Commission said.

• Royal Nedlloyd Group NV posted a third-quarter net profit of 43 million guilders (\$25 million), reversing a loss of 7 million guilders, as lower financing costs offset a sharp decline in earnings from ocean shipping.

• Boelwerf Vlaanderen NV, Belgium's last major shipyard, was declared bankrupt Wednesday, a court official said.

• Telegraph PLC's Canadian parent, Hollinger Inc., is beginning to rebuild its stake in the newspaper publisher, six months after selling a large share block.

• Ceske Energetické Závody, the partly privatized Czech power utility, launched the former Communist bloc's first investment-grade corporate bond with a \$150 million, five-year Eurobond issue.

(Reuters, AP, Bloomberg)

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Last Chg

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Last Chg

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Last Chg

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Last Chg

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12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Last Chg

REPUBLIC OF PERU ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIVATISATION

The Special Committee for the Promotion of Private Investment in Banco Continental S.A., appointed by the Government of Peru, through the Commission for the Promotion of Private Investment, COPRI, announces the sale of the Peruvian Government's participation in:

BANCO CONTINENTAL

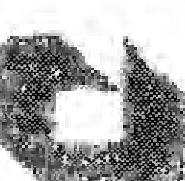
Banco Continental is Peru's third largest commercial bank in terms of assets and equity.

The tender terms for the International Auction Sale may be obtained from november 21 through:

COMITE ESPECIAL DE PROMOCION
DE LA INVERSION PRIVADA
Luis Hidalgo Viacava
President
Av. República de Panamá 3055
Centro Comercial Continental Of. 20
Lima 27, PERU
Telefax: (5114) 419396 / 419424 / 417250

For further information please contact:

Credit Commercial de France Paris, Francia François Lagrée	Socimer International Madrid, España Salomón Benatar	CCF/Socimer Perú Lima, Perú Guillermo Van Oordt
Tel: (331) 4070-7040 Fax: (331) 4070-7075	(341) 542-2300 (341) 547-4719	(5114) 429896 (5114) 416422



Comisión de
Promoción de
la Inversión Privada
COPRI

Lima-Perú, november 1994
THE ESPECIAL COMMITTEE

This advertisement has been approved by Credit Commercial de France, an authorised person for the purposes of Section 57 of the Financial Services Act 1986 (FSA).

Continued on Page 14

THE NEWSPAPER OF RECORD FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MUTUAL FUND INDUSTRY

Listings - Daily ★ Money Report - Weekly ★ Fund Performance Focus - Monthly
REACHING PERSONAL INVESTORS IN OVER 180 COUNTRIES

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Wednesday's Closing

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month				S&P				
(Est.) Low Stock	DIV	YLD	P/E	100s	High	Low	Latest Crise	

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一、凡在本行存款，利息按日计算，按月结息，存入时利息从优。
 二、凡在本行存款，利息按日计算，按月结息，存入时利息从优。
 三、凡在本行存款，利息按日计算，按月结息，存入时利息从优。
 四、凡在本行存款，利息按日计算，按月结息，存入时利息从优。
 五、凡在本行存款，利息按日计算，按月结息，存入时利息从优。
 六、凡在本行存款，利息按日计算，按月结息，存入时利息从优。
 七、凡在本行存款，利息按日计算，按月结息，存入时利息从优。
 八、凡在本行存款，利息按日计算，按月结息，存入时利息从优。
 九、凡在本行存款，利息按日计算，按月结息，存入时利息从优。
 十、凡在本行存款，利息按日计算，按月结息，存入时利息从优。

[The following page contains extremely faint, illegible handwritten or printed text.]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the left column, and the addresses are listed in the right column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

2. The second part of the document is a table with two columns. The first column is labeled "Name" and the second column is labeled "Address". The table contains the following data:

Name	Address
John Doe	123 Main St
Jane Smith	456 Elm St
Bob Johnson	789 Oak St

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the left column, and the addresses are listed in the right column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[The page contains several columns of extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

年	月	日	時	分	秒	度	分	秒	經	緯
1911	12	25	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1912	1	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1913	2	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1914	3	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1915	4	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1916	5	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1917	6	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1918	7	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1919	8	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1920	9	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1921	10	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1922	11	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1923	12	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1924	1	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1925	2	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1926	3	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1927	4	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1928	5	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1929	6	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1930	7	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1931	8	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1932	9	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1933	10	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1934	11	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1935	12	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1936	1	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1937	2	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1938	3	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1939	4	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1940	5	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1941	6	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1942	7	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1943	8	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1944	9	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1945	10	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1946	11	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1947	12	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1948	1	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1949	2	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
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1951	4	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1952	5	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1953	6	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1954	7	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1955	8	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1956	9	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1957	10	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1958	11	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1959	12	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1960	1	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1961	2	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1962	3	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1963	4	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1964	5	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1965	6	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1966	7	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1967	8	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1968	9	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1969	10	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1970	11	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1971	12	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
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1974	3	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1975	4	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1976	5	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1977	6	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1978	7	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
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1981	10	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1982	11	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
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1984	1	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
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1988	5	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1989	6	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1990	7	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1991	8	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1992	9	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1993	10	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1994	11	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1995	12	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1996	1	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1997	2	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1998	3	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
1999	4	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2000	5	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2001	6	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2002	7	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2003	8	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2004	9	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2005	10	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2006	11	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2007	12	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2008	1	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2009	2	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2010	3	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2011	4	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2012	5	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2013	6	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2014	7	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2015	8	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2016	9	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2017	10	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
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2019	12	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2020	1	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2021	2	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
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2053	10	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2054	11	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2055	12	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2056	1	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2057	2	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	55
2058	3	10	10	15	30	115	15	30	39	

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MONACO: VAN HUBRECHT GERMANY: BILLY
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PORT

BERLIN, HAMBURG, ANDREAS HUBER, MÜNCHEN,
DIE AVASSADE UPS, ZÜRICH, LUZERN,
LONDON, BELGIUM, SAFT, ANTWERPEN,
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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EBEL

Life

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Available for men and women in 18 ct gold, steel and gold or steel. Scratch-resistant sapphire crystal. Water-resistant to 30 metres. High performance quartz movement. 5 year international limited guarantee.

MONACO: VAN HUBBROECH. GERMANY: BECKER, HAMBURG • ANDREAS HUBER, MÜNCHEN.
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ARABIAN STATES: DUBAI: HAKSOUR, DEBEERS. KUWAIT: AL WAKAL, DUBAI, SAUDI.
HONG KONG: CHOW'S. JAPAN: NIKON SIBER, HONOLULU, TOKYO. USA: TOURNEAU, NEW YORK.

一、（一） 凡有...
 二、（二） 凡有...
 三、（三） 凡有...
 四、（四） 凡有...
 五、（五） 凡有...
 六、（六） 凡有...
 七、（七） 凡有...
 八、（八） 凡有...
 九、（九） 凡有...
 十、（十） 凡有...

[illegible][illegible]

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TLC: Loida Nicolas Lewis Winds Up an Eventful and Generally Successful Year at the Helm of the Company Her Late Husband Built

Continued from Page 11

Michael Milken and other former Drexel Burnham Lambert investment bankers, was central to the financing of TLC, the product of a 1987 leveraged buyout of the non-U.S. businesses of Beatrice Co.

Mrs. Lewis says the suit is a subterfuge; what the investors really want, she says, is to cash out of the private company by forcing an ill-timed initial public offering or a sale of valuable assets. Representatives of Carlton declined to comment.

The fortunes of TLC Beatrice have been closely watched ever since the buyout, the largest ever of a U.S. company with all its assets abroad. Based on cash flow, TLC has a market value of \$729 million, according to David Wells, an analyst at Bear, Stearns & Co.

In 1992, the year before Mr. Lewis died, his net worth was put at \$400 million. Mrs. Lewis, 51, and her daughter Leslie, a college student, now control 48 percent of the shares. Altogether, the family controls just over 50 percent. Because of Leslie's interest, both women still call the company black-owned.

The publisher of Black Enterprise magazine, Earl Graves Sr., agrees, saying that the board "is African-American for the most part, the people Mrs. Lewis surrounds herself with are black."

Loida Lewis took a painful route to the top, starting in January 1993, when her husband died the day after the company announced that he had slipped into a coma. A week earlier, Mr. Lewis had named Mr. Fugett to head the company.

"We needed someone right away so the minority shareholders wouldn't think things were going down the tubes," said Lee Carl-

ton, a long-time director. According to Mr. Archer, Mr. Fugett was to remain in charge only "until Mrs. Lewis could get emotionally together to tell us how she wanted the company run."

Mrs. Lewis, a devout Catholic who opens board meetings with a prayer, remained in mourning for nearly a year.

By September 1993, though, TLC Beatrice was running into trouble. The European consumer market was gasping through a prolonged recession. And while Mr. Fugett made some changes, a mutiny by the company's private shareholders hastened his exit.

One problem was the company's secrecy. In the summer of 1993, many shareholders opened newspapers to find that Mr. Fugett wanted to acquire the Baltimore Orioles baseball team, a puzzling move for a food company. Mrs. Lewis refuses to comment on that idea, which was eventually dropped.

Soon after, jumpy investors got another shock. Beatrice had just approached the bond market for \$150 million, requiring it to open its books. Suddenly Wall Street found out not only that Mr. Lewis had been paid \$22 million in bonuses in the previous five years but that TLC had sizable losses and cash-flow problems.

Several shareholder groups immediately demanded that the stock be taken public, on the theory that the market would make it liquid enough to pick up some value.

Partly as a result, Mr. Fugett soon handed the reins to Mrs. Lewis. There was speculation at the time that Mr. Fugett had been urged to leave by his brother, Anthony, a TLC director, and by Frank E. Richardson, another director, president of Wesray Capital.

Mrs. Lewis tells it differently, saying that she and Mr. Fugett, who owns no TLC shares, had had talks about her future role. Then, before an executive committee meeting in December, she said she prayed, and later phoned Mr. Fugett and said, "Jean, I'm ready." She says he told her, "Loida, it's yours to take."

There was, she said, no boardroom drama: "It was all very cordial." Mr. Fugett did not respond to requests for an interview.

Gerry Schwartz, who bought the Beatrice Canada division from Reginald Lewis, said: "She was not only a wonderful wife, she was a business partner. She sat in on many meetings, and she understood his strategy. It's her family's money at stake. She understands the business. Why shouldn't she step in and run the company?"

When she took over, it was a wrenching decision for the family, but it prompted Carlton Investments, the largest family shareholder group, to withdraw its demand that the group's shares be offered publicly. As part of TLC's original stockholders' agreement, Carlton had the right to demand a limited offering, which generally makes the stock harder to trade than an offering of all of a company's shares.

Mr. Milken, who was part of Carlton, not only financed the 1987 buyout but also helped Mr. Lewis persuade Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., then the owner of Beatrice Cos., that he could handle the deal. In return, Mr. Milken and other former Drexel partners received 26 percent of TLC Beatrice's equity.

Mr. Lewis paid KKR \$985 million for Beatrice International, which consisted of

64 companies outside the United States. Beatrice's U.S. businesses were sold to ConAgra Inc.

Mrs. Lewis's defusing of that initial insider revolt might well have stood as her main accomplishment this year, but in May, Carlton brought a lawsuit in New York State Supreme Court asserting that the \$22 million paid to Mr. Lewis had been "in flagrant violation" of the stockholders' agreement.

Mr. Milken was not consulted about the lawsuit and has distanced himself from the matter by separating his assets from Carlton's.

Since he was released from prison last year, after serving time for securities-law violations, he has been battling prostate cancer — so far, successfully. "I'm not familiar with the lawsuit," he said in a recent interview. "Life is too short to get into these types of disputes."

TLC executives assert that Mr. Lewis asked his board for payment to compensate him for managing her never expected to have to do. Expecting to be just the owner, he also became chief executive.

"Reg Lewis stopped everything else he was doing," said Reynaldo P. Glover, TLC's general counsel. "He moved his entire family to France. He ran around Europe to see that his division managers were developing budgets, planning for growth, seeing that sales plans were on target. He earned the payment."

At a mention of the lawsuit, Mrs. Lewis responded firmly but calmly.

"They're trying to pressure me to follow what they want for their exit strategy," she said. "We have tried several times to come to common ground, and it's always no go." Her spokesman, Rene S. Mcely, called

Carlton's suit an attempt to "tarnish" Mr. Lewis's memory.

Although she has never run a company before, Mrs. Lewis insists she is not at a loss for experience. "I had the best tutor, Reginald Lewis," she said. And there was business in her background, too: her father founded Nidur, a successful Philippine furniture-store chain.

Even so, Mrs. Lewis has a persona more akin to that of a diplomat than a corporate chief. These days, she spends about half of each month in Europe. She maintains a home in Paris and visits plants and stores in Ireland, the Canary Islands, Spain and five other countries to meet with TLC managers.

Her key advisers are Mr. Glover, the general counsel; Carl Brody, a senior vice president, and her sister, Imelda Nicolas, her executive assistant.

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Ford to Build Mazda Cars for Sale in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Ford Motor Co. said Wednesday it would build about 25,000 subcompact cars a year for Mazda Motor Corp. to sell in Europe under the Mazda name.

Ford said it would build the cars, based on its Fiesta model, late next year at one of its European plants. The exact location has not yet been chosen. Ford builds the Fiesta in Dagenham, England, and Valencia, Spain, as well as in Cologne.

The vehicle will be manufactured by Ford, with Mazda responsible for interior and exterior styling.

Mazda said the arrangement would help reduce the effect of currency fluctuations. The appreciation of the yen against the dollar and other major currencies has made Japanese products more expensive overseas, and Mazda is the only major Japanese carmaker without a factory in Europe.

Ford, which owns 24.5 percent of Mazda, increased its management control of the Japanese carmaker in June to try to help Mazda reverse its steep losses and falling sales.

A spokesman said the two could also jointly develop an even smaller "city car" that Ford plans to introduce in Europe in 1996 or 1997.

Although Ford has been a shareholder in Mazda since 1979, the two agreed only late last year to jointly develop a global strategy. Ford plans to

rely on Mazda to develop sales in Asia.

Mazda produces Ford's right-hand-drive cars in Japan. The two companies also have a joint production unit in Flat Rock, Michigan.

In June, Alexander Trotman, Ford's chairman, said he did not want to increase his company's stake in Mazda. That came right after Ford installed three senior executives on Mazda's board.

A Mazda spokesman said a few weeks ago that the company planned to contract Ford to make Mazda cars for Europe but did not give further details.

Executives declined Wednesday to say whether the deal portended further aid for Mazda.

Mazda lost 44.1 billion yen (\$447 million) during its last financial year on sales of 1.77 trillion yen. Ford had a net profit last year of \$2.5 billion on sales of \$108 billion.

"This won't change much for Mazda," said Keith Ashworth-Lord, an analyst at Daiwa Institute of Research in London. "But Ford is taking a step to protect its investment."

Mazda's European sales in the first nine months of this year fell 10 percent, to 141,000 cars, while its overall Japanese car sales fell 7 percent.

Mazda, which depends on exports for 60 percent of its revenue, recently blamed poor sales and the high yen for a loss before taxes and extraordinary items of 28.6 billion yen for the six months ended Sept. 30.

(Bloomberg, AP, AFP)

Era Ends in Hong Kong Jardine Quits Bourse as 1997 Looms

Reuters

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's stock market witnessed the end of an era Wednesday as Jardine Matheson, the trading house whose rise traced the territory's own, disappeared from the bourse's blue-chip index.

Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd. and Jardine Strategic Holdings Ltd. were replaced on the Hang Seng stock index in anticipation of the removal of their shares from the stock market Dec. 31.

The trading house, long a dominant presence in Hong Kong, got its start before the colony was founded, selling opium to China in the 19th century.

But it had poor relations with Beijing from the start. It has recently been accused of supporting Governor Chris Patten's plans for democratic reforms in Hong Kong, which have drawn Chinese opposition, and of not being committed to the territory's future.

A desire to avoid falling under Beijing's rule when Hong Kong reverts to Chinese control in 1997 is widely believed to lie behind the company's retreat from the local bourse, although the official reason is a dispute with the stock exchange over takeover rules.

Jardine is planning to shift its headquarters to Singapore before China takes over Hong Kong.

The concern that calculates the Hang Seng index named four companies in September to replace the two Jardine companies and two others — Lai Sun Garment International Ltd. and Winsor Industrial Corp. — on Wednesday.

Three other Jardine units — Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd., Dairy Farm International Holdings Ltd. and Mandarin Oriental International Ltd. — will be replaced on the index as of Feb. 28.

Stock in Jardine Matheson and Jardine Strategic rose Wednesday as the four new entries — Amoy Properties, Guangdong Investment, Johnson Electric and Oriental Press Group Ltd. — all declined, and the Hang Seng index lost 2.22 percent to close at 8,466.26 points.

Despite the historic reverberations, analysts said the changeover should have little impact on the market.

"The market should have adjusted for the change in index stocks," said Samuel Lan, director at a research unit of Seapower International Holdings Ltd. "The new entries are being sold down because their debut unfortunately coincided with a very weak market."

Indeed, the Jardine units remaining in the Hang Seng fell steeply Wednesday. Hong-

The oldest of Hong Kong's trading houses is slowly severing its ties to the colony.

kong Land fell nearly 5 percent, to 16.05 Hong Kong dollars (\$2.00).

Brokers said the restructuring of another index — the Morgan Stanley Capital International Hong Kong index — caused investors to bail out of the Jardine units.

Morgan Stanley said it was restructuring its Hong Kong index to better reflect the evolving industry profile of Hong Kong and the impact of the debiting of the Jardine companies.

In addition to Hongkong Land, the brokerage concern said it was deleting Dairy Farm and Mandarin Oriental from its index.

Dairy Farm fell to \$10 from \$15, and Mandarin Oriental dropped 45 cents, to \$9.00.

Analysts said selling pressure on Hongkong Land had been intensified by a drop in stocks across the property sector.

Of the issues being dropped from the Morgan Stanley index, only Shinghi Asia Ltd. managed to buck the market trend, rising 25 cents, to 11.55.

The volatility brought by the juggling of the indexes is likely to keep small investors on the sidelines for now, said Kinson Au, senior analyst from PW Asia Brokerage.

Australia Documents A Boom

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — The Australian economy grew at an annual rate of 6.4 percent in the third quarter, its best performance in nine years and the fastest growth rate among industrialized nations, official data showed Wednesday.

Gross domestic product — the value of all goods and services produced in the economy — rose a seasonally adjusted 1.3 percent in the three months before compounding, the Australian Bureau of Statistics said.

Business investment soared 22 percent annually in the quarter, while housing investment rose at an 11 percent rate.

Despite the strong growth, nearly every indicator of inflation in the report showed that prices were subdued.

But analysts warned that such strong economic growth could lead to an inflationary backlash and predicted the Reserve Bank of Australia would raise interest rates for a third time either before Christmas or soon afterward.

The Australian dollar surged half a U.S. cent in afternoon trading in New York to 76.87 cents, its highest level in more than two years. The stock market, however, was little changed, as the All Ordinaries index finished down 0.60.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Oil Firms in Merger Talks

Ampol Ltd., a unit of Pioneer International Ltd., and Caltex Australia Ltd. said they were discussing a possible merger that would create Australia's largest oil company, Agence France-Presse reported.

Investor's Asia				
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Previous Close	Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	8,466.26	8,466.26	8,658.26	-2.22
Singapore Straits Times	2,242.08	2,242.08	2,232.80	+9.28
Tokyo Nikkei 225	18,913.72	18,913.72	18,928.49	-14.77
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1,013.13	1,013.13	1,003.69	+9.44
Bangkok SET	1,382.44	1,382.44	1,353.34	+29.10
Seoul Composite Stock	1,074.41	1,074.41	1,091.26	-16.85
Taipei Weighted Price	6,363.72	6,363.72	6,388.10	-24.38
Manila PSE	482.53	482.53	485.42	-2.89
Jakarta Stock Index	1,959.97	1,959.97	2,004.65	-44.68
New Zealand NZSE-40	1,959.56	1,959.56	1,965.38	-5.82
Bombay National Index				

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- South Korean prosecutors said 35 government officials had been arrested on bribery charges as part of a tax investigation.
- Japanese police arrested six men suspected of extorting 100 million yen (\$1 million) from a bridge-builder by threatening to expose an alleged bid-rigging scandal in the industry.
- Japan's industrial production in October fell 0.3 percent after a 1.3 percent drop in September, the International Trade and Industry Ministry said.
- Moody's Investors Service Inc. said the ratings outlook for Japan's four largest securities firms — Nikko Securities Co., Nomura Securities Co., Yamachida Securities Co. and Daiwa Securities Co. — was essentially stable, although problems remained.
- Toshiba Corp. said cost-cutting helped the Japanese maker of consumer electronics increase first-half group pretax profit 15 percent from a year earlier, to 41.76 billion yen.
- Itochu Corp. had pretax profit of 15 billion yen for the six months to September because of strong performances by overseas subsidiaries.

AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg

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Netherlands Fl.	770	40	230
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Beijing Is Slowly Reducing Foreign Access to Oil Market

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Beijing has begun quietly discouraging construction of refineries by foreign oil companies, pushing for investments to expand or refurbish older plants instead, industry sources said Wednesday.

Chinese sources confirmed that, while there was no official line barring investments in new refineries, Beijing was unlikely

to approve them if they were aimed at the domestic market.

The move is a blow for many foreign oil companies that have been patiently cultivating relations with China for years to gain access to the huge market. The country of about 1.2 billion people is the fastest-growing oil user in the world.

"We are not encouraging the building of new joint-venture

refineries," a source at China's state-owned refinery, Sinopec, said. "It will be difficult to have Beijing actually approve a new refinery."

Chinese sources said construction of refineries would be a waste because many of the country's existing plants were underused and could be expanded at lower cost.

Last year, China ran its refineries at only about 77 percent of their capacity of 3.3 million barrels a day, according to British Petroleum Co.'s world energy review.

But other Chinese sources said Beijing's stance stemmed from a basic reluctance to open the country's lucrative domestic markets to foreigners.

"If it's a new refinery, and if the foreign party wants to sell refined products domestically, it'll face some objections," a source at Sinochem, a state-run oil company, said.

China's thirst for oil to feed its booming economy has pushed domestic prices higher than international levels. Many oil companies made huge profits last year exporting to China, and many more are keen to invest billions of dollars in refineries with the objective of later setting up retail and distribution outlets in the country.

But China will not take the bait, preferring to keep a tight hold on its own market.

The Sinochem source said a 100,000 barrel-a-day project at Dalian, a joint venture between Total SA of France and a Chinese consortium, was an exception because Total would have no marketing role.

Royal Dutch/Shell Group plans to build a refinery with a capacity of 5 million metric tons a year in Huizhou, in Guangdong Province, and the company said it doubted the project would be affected by Beijing's aversion to new facilities.

The Huizhou project "was in the pipeline" before the shift in China's attitude, said Jamie Hallis, a Hong Kong-based spokesman for Shell.

At least some Chinese company officials recognize that Beijing's new position could cause major problems for the oil-refining sector as it struggles to keep up with demand.

"Let's face it. To sell domestically is a crucial factor for foreign investors," the Sinochem source said. "Why would they want to invest and then depend on the export market and compete with other exporters from Japan, Korea, Singapore?"

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SPORTS

Investigation Is Sought By Beijing

BEIJING — China's Olympic Committee has asked for an investigation into charges that 11 of its athletes failed drug tests at last month's Asian Games.

The committee was "shocked and upset" to receive notification that the athletes had tested positive for performance-enhancing drugs, the official newspaper People's Daily and China Sports Daily reported Wednesday, quoting unidentified sources who said the committee had asked for an immediate investigation.

In Frankfurt, the German Swimming Federation said that, because of the latest tests, Germany will boycott the swimming world cup, to be held in Beijing on Jan. 7-8, and other swimming events in China.

"We do not want to be a part of an event that is a doping test," said a federation official, Ralf Beckmann. "Luckily for all of us, there is now proof to the years of speculation of massive doping."

Ironically, a number of coaches and trainers from former East Germany, whose athletes have admitted to using performance-enhancing drugs, are now working in China.

Another official newspaper, the Beijing Youth Daily, said Yang Aihua, who was suspended after she tested positive for steroids in Hiroshima, Japan, before the Asian Games, had protested to the international swimming federation.

Yang, who won the women's 400-meter freestyle in the World Championships in Rome, questioned the techniques used by Japanese testing officials, the Beijing Youth Daily reported. It said she had sent an official appeal to FINA saying that tests on three occasions of her Sept. 30 precompetition urine samples had yielded five different results.

The Beijing Youth Daily also said that Japan had the most to gain if Chinese swimmers are banned for drugs use.

"If the Asian Games' successes of Lu Bin, Xiong Guozheng and others come into trouble, more than 10 swimming gold medals would fall into the hands of the Japanese," the newspaper said.

Officials at China's Olympic Committee office were not available for comment Wednesday. (AP, Reuters)

More May Be Lost Than Just China's Athletic Reputation

LONDON — There still are a few of us dinosaur romantics not yet extinct who believe in the spiritual power of athletes. For me, China represented the greatest, freshest hope of exposing and correcting a Western culture of sport that seems to have lost its way.

Of course, every generation doubts its own virtue, and it's hard to distance yourself from the world in which you live. What we're seeing might be nothing more permanent than the pains of athletes growing accustomed to their instant global celebrity. It's no easy thing to begin an event as a nobody and finish it as a worldwide star. Such fame used to belong exclusively to the Charles Lindberghs and Jesse Owens, but their charisma is not so vital today, when anybody of talent can aspire to quick fame, with one extended burst of achievement bringing in enough cash to last a lifetime. Such rewards used to come as a surprise for certain magical champions, but marketing glory is now the goal for everyone in contention. The pressures and temptations to become something more than a winner must be immense.

The Chinese could have done something to change that. They still can. The Chinese women who ran away with the distance medals at the World Athletics Championships last year were not chasing money, that was clear. What was their inspiration? Where did they find their strength?

Western experts accused them of taking drugs. The Chinese responded that the West was jaded. The Chinese were right. We are cynical of modern day motives. This is a reaction taught by the Ben Johnsons, the Diego Maradonas and the Tonya Hardings who have aspired to become the Lindberghs of our age. Everyone is chasing fame these days, overtaking rainbows.

Cheating isn't universal; of course it isn't. There are some wonderful athletes who appear to hold true to the highest values. I'm thinking of the ones who compete at the highest level after earning enough to retire on; but there's no sense any longer in deifying them beyond their achievements. Too often we invent heroes without understanding who they really are. For people in my business, that is the lesson of the O.J. Simpson case.

So what station do we give to athletes? To apply the term "role model" has become irrelevant and clichéd. What values do we

assign to athletic performance now that their business has outgrown the traditional values?

I thought the Chinese might have something good to say about that. The West talks of "opening up" China, but the movement is reciprocal. The Chinese, their motives, their aspirations, are a mystery for most of us. I'm talking not about the Chinese government but the people of great achievement who survive unbroken by the government. As for those Western experts who assured us that the Chinese distance runners were fueled by performance-enhancing drugs, I wanted to believe that their cynicism was driven by fear.

For if the Chinese were running clean, then their opponents were looking at a revolution. Here we are, content to believe that we're basically as fast as we're going to get, that the human spirit can drive us only fractionally faster — and along comes a society with a completely different outlook, not bound by our limits, sprinting ahead.

Today brings relief for those who might have been forced to adapt to Chinese ways. Eleven Chinese from the recent Asian Games have been accused of having failed drug tests, including Lu Bin, who set a world record for the 200-meter individual medley. Last week,

Yang Aihua, the 400-meter freestyle champion, was banned for two years for displaying excessive levels of testosterone. That seems to nullify China's dominance of those world swimming championships in September. Chinese athletes have been caught in 34 drug tests since 1987 — which is alarming, as testing procedures are thought to catch only a fraction of drug users. No women runners have been implicated from the "Family Army" of Ma Junren, who coaches China's most famous athletes, but a shadow has been cast on them as well.

There are two ways of looking at this. The first is that all athletes use performance-enhancing drugs of some type. This isn't necessarily true, but you hear it from the ones who are tossed out of their sport. They say that everyone uses some kind of mystery elixir, some barely legal within the rules of the federation, some barely illegal, some blatantly illegal. They say the most important factors are when and how you use it and that you are legal as long as you aren't caught. It's all a matter of degree to them, and the degree is easily obscured by its reward.

The other perspective is to suggest that the Chinese don't realize their own strength. Why would they turn so obviously to the drug

methods of the former Eastern European communists? To do so is to discount their own culture. They have their own science, their own diet and their own approach to work. They have been a closed society for centuries, and now the first outsiders they're paying attention to are the shyster coaches from the former East Germany?

At first glance the Chinese brought hope to the table. Through their newfound dedication to sports, the universal language, we might have gained insight to a different philosophy, perhaps one that isn't so fixated on the short-term rewards of temporary fame. Is modern-day sport all about selling more Coca-Cola? We could all use a little enlightenment.

Perhaps, unfortunately, the Chinese apparently have failed to realize what a mess the rest of us are in. But it is still early in the game for them. Their approach to sport is decentralized; perhaps, if the bad news is true, it could still be unified under the philosophy of performance without cheating, allowing the world's largest nation to set a new agenda on its terms, rather than co-opting ours.

There I go, talking myself into something that will never happen. Next thing I'll be saying is that all champions are role models.



THEY WERE BITING — Cor Stoop got his false teeth back Wednesday in Amsterdam after having lost them during a fishing trip in the North Sea three months ago. The dentures were found Sunday in the stomach of a 9.5 kilogram cod caught by a customer of Hugo Slamat, right, who runs a tackle shop and organizes fishing trips.

Davis Cup: The Kafelnikov Factor

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Like any self-respecting tennis star with a rapidly burgeoning bank account, Yevgeny Kafelnikov has his Ferrari. What he doesn't have, at least not yet, is his BMW.

The BMW was promised to Kafelnikov and each of his Davis Cup teammates in a series of television commercials run by Binitic, an enterprising and clearly patriotic Russian financial services company, should they beat heavily favored Germany in the semifinals.

With Kafelnikov leading the way, the Russian players fulfilled their end of the bargain in Hamburg. That apparently came as something of a surprise to Binitic, because it has yet to hand over the keys.

Don't cry for young Yevgeny, however. This is perhaps the only thing to not go his way this year, with the exception of that fifth set against world No. 1 Pete Sampras at the Australian Open way back in January.

Kafelnikov, then still several weeks shy of his 20th birthday, lost that second-round match, 3-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, 7-9. But in losing with such style, he earned the undivided attention of everyone who earns a very good living by traipsing the globe with racket and room-service menu in hand.

"Best Russian," Sampras would say later. "Best grounds I've ever faced."

Similar eulogies from the likes of Andre Agassi, Goran Ivanisevic, Jim Courier, Michael Stich, Michael Chang, Jim Courier, Stefan Edberg and Sergi Bruguera, who all would lose at least once to Kafelnikov during 1994.

By season's end, the lean, blond Russian with the school-boy haircut and many game would soar from No. 102 to No. 11 in the rankings and work his way onto the very short list of those whom Sampras's coach, Tim Gullikson, views as a threat to his protégé in 1995.

"Agassi has stepped up; so has Boris Becker, and then there's Kafelnikov and Wayne Ferreira," Gullikson said.

But before every man resumes playing for himself in Melbourne, there is this non-negotiable matter of the Davis Cup final against Sweden. It begins on Friday in Moscow — partly because Russian President Boris Yeltsin is a self-confessed tennis nut who is not prepared to commute to Saint Petersburg — and it marks the first time in history that a Soviet or Russian team has advanced to this stage.

"We are going to have 200 million people behind our back," said Kafelnikov in his imperfect yet improving English. Kafelnikov, who gives much

of the credit for his rise to his coach, Anatoli Lepeshin, has yet to lose a singles match in Davis Cup this year, going 6-0 as the Russians defeated Australia, the Czech Republic and Germany. He also is 2-1 in doubles with partner and friend Andrei Olhovskiy, who at age 28 has been on the scene long enough to put Russia's new prodigy in historical perspective.

"He is getting a chance that many others in the old U.S.S.R. never got," said Olhovskiy, one of the world's top doubles players. "We had many players who were very talented but didn't get the chance to get outside. I am a little bit in this category myself. I might have gotten further in the singles rankings if I had the chance sooner."

Olhovskiy is the same age as Andrei Chesnokov, the best-known Soviet player of his generation, who, because of a personality conflict with its captain, Vadim Borisov, is not part of this team. It was Chesnokov, a French Open semifinalist in 1989, who along with Natalia Zvereva in the women's field first convinced Soviet sports authorities to permit them to keep their prize money.

In newly capitalist Russia, Kafelnikov and his teammates no longer have to worry about fighting such battles. And their sport has become fashionable

with Moscow's heavy hitters, most prominently with Yeltsin, who plays often and has a grandson talented enough to have competed in the French Open junior tournament.

The film director Nikita Mikhalkov, whose most recent effort, "Soleil Trompeur," was honored at the Cannes Film Festival, is the new president of the Russian Tennis Federation.

"President Yeltsin is a big supporter," Olhovskiy said. "He helps us some. He helps us a little with our taxes."

Meanwhile, tennis court construction around Moscow is on the rise, even though the number of licensed players remains very low.

"Tennis is seen as a sport for the elite," Olhovskiy said. "Before, everything was pretty cheap but the average person couldn't find a lot of supplies like good balls or good rackets or good strings. Now, those things are available, but they are too expensive for the average person."

There has never been anything average about Kafelnikov on a tennis court. Born in the Black Sea resort of Sochi, he first picked up a racket at age 6 when a tennis coach, who was a good Yevgeny to run through some basic drills.

By age 12, he had become the

The 'Yugoslav Problem' Now Strikes Handball

Special to the Herald Tribune

With international sanctions provisionally lifted, Yugoslavia is quickly being reprogrammed into the sporting calendar. But the luck of the draw is hardly working in favor of a seamless and tension-free transition.

First, on Saturday, came word that the Yugoslavian men's basketball team would have to face Bosnia-Herzegovina during a qualifying tournament for next June's European Championships.

Then, on Tuesday, came the draw for next year's World Junior Team Handball Championships. Yugoslavia and Croatia both had entered the boys' under-21

and the girls' under-20 competitions, along with 27 other nations. Eight preliminary-round groups for each competition were selected by lot. As coincidence would have it, the Yugoslavs and Croatians ended up in the same four-team groups for both the boys and girls events.

"Really unbelievable," said Michael Wederer, secretary general of the European Handball Federation, which conducted the draw.

To the further amazement of officials and the further dismay of the Croatians, the Yugoslavs were then selected — again by lot — to be the host of both groups. Unless a change is

made, the Croatians will have to compete in Belgrade next June if they want to participate in the championships.

"It is simply not possible for our girls and boys to go in Yugoslavia," said an incredulous Viktor Zovko, the secretary general of the Croatian handball federation. "No parent would allow their child to go compete. Even if you put many policemen around, you never know how many Serbs might be around who lost brothers or sons in war in Croatia. You never know what somebody could do."

Zovko sent letters to the European Federation on Wednesday asking it to reconsider and move the games to a neutral site. Wederer said the issue would be reconsidered in December by the executive board, but indicated that a change was far from certain.

"It's written in our statutes that political reasons cannot prevent our members from competing in such tournaments," he said. "There are other such problems. We have a group in men's European qualifying with Cyprus and Turkey in it. We have had European club matches between Macedonia and Greece. There is no political draw or geography draw, only a sports draw."

—CHRISTOPHER CLAREY

PGA's Response: A Flat 'No'

The Associated Press

TAMPA, Florida — The lines have been clearly drawn between the established PGA Tour and the new World Tour: It will be one or the other.

"If a new tour becomes a reality in 1995 or thereafter, our members will have to decide whether they want to continue to play on the PGA Tour or play on a new tour," the PGA Tour's commissioner, Tim Finchem, said Tuesday.

The hard-line stance toward the ambitious venture spearheaded by Greg Norman was unanimously approved during a two-day meeting of the tour's policy board, Finchem said.

And, he said, "it is worth noting that a substantial majority of PGA Tour members, as well as a number of prominent non-tour players, have expressed their intention to continue to support our sponsors and play on the PGA Tour."

In fact, Finchem said, Norman is the only tour member he is aware of who has fully committed to the World Tour.

The Australian star has been a spokesman and prime mover in the venture that was announced more than two weeks

ago. Norman said he was surprised by the PGA Tour's moves, but hoped for a reconciliation.

"I've always been a believer that you could have both tours," he said in Melbourne. "You can't go along and undermine the PGA Tour. From my point of view I've always said that it has got to be interfaced with the PGA Tour."

Mark Calavechchia, also in Australia, said he doubted the World Tour would get off the ground in 1995 "despite what Greg is saying and what other people are saying."

"We've got to work together," he said. "We don't want to keep fighting with each other."

Norman said Wednesday that the plan to start next year was not cast in stone. "It will happen," he said. "Whether it happens in 1995, 1996 or 2006, it will happen."

Finchem noted that the World Tour "showed some flexibility," in a meeting last week with PGA officials, but he "insisted that, due to their arrangements with Fox Network, most of their events would have to be held during the official money season" of the PGA Tour.

That would put it in conflict with the regular tour schedule, and players will have to choose the circuit in which they want to compete, Finchem said.

Most leading American players, as well as Nick Price of Zimbabwe, currently No. 1 in the world rankings, have indicated an interest in Norman's concept, but have said they would do nothing to challenge the PGA Tour.

To enforce the PGA Tour's "one or the other" policy, Finchem has at his disposal the "conflicting event" rule, which requires players to obtain formal releases from the commissioner to compete in non-tour tournaments.

Failure to do so could result in the player's suspension.

That regulation and a companion television release rule may be in jeopardy, however. They are under investigation by the Federal Trade Commission.

"We are aware that, in the near future, the staff at the FTC may request the FTC commissioners to initiate formal proceedings aimed at eliminating these rules," Finchem said.

"We intend to do what is necessary to preserve these rules."

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- 44 Sows anew
- 47 Go chop-chop?
- 50 Master of marches
- 52 Nostalgic poem
- 54 Sisk, neighbor
- 56 Actress Rowlands
- 58 Follower's tail
- 60 Built

DOWN

- 1 That's a lye!
- 2 Pennsylvania city
- 3 "Madame X" painter
- 4 Bluesoes
- 5 Dickens's Little
- 6 Electrical unit
- 7 Fundamentally
- 8 Actress Thompson
- 9 Dark and handsome companion
- 10 Regarding
- 11 New draft
- 12 Shoulder-launched missile
- 14 Perform punctiliously
- 16 High school sweetheart
- 21 The Beatles' "Fall"
- 24 Radical reorganization
- 25 Parental talks
- 26 Many a newspaper
- 32 Call for a ahapherd
- 34 Blackguard
- 37 Barbers' needs
- 38 "Georgia on My Mind" singer
- 39 Chang a the flora
- 40 Lemon-lime drinks
- 41 Become lax
- 42 Béta noire
- 43 More sora
- 44 Sows anew
- 47 Go chop-chop?
- 50 Master of marches
- 52 Nostalgic poem
- 54 Sisk, neighbor
- 56 Actress Rowlands
- 58 Follower's tail
- 60 Built

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 30

RAMP MIDAS CASA
AQUA OMAHA RUIN
JUDICIAHMANDEGGE
TROMPAGE DOPHINE
FIREBOLLETS
AUTUMN BOOB
GROOM CART CLIO
HAWKSHOWNSTOAST
ALSO ERLE OCULLI
EVAS TRADES
DREXEL MRI
SEAMEN GUINEAS
ANDACUPPOFFOFFEE
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(Continued From Page 15)

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ART BUCHWALD

A Hot Investment Tip

WASHINGTON — I received a call from my brother, Michael Jay Bruce, the other day.

"I have a hot investment," he said.

"What is it?" I asked excitedly.

"Orphanages. I'm recommending that all my clients put their money in orphanages."

"I thought orphanages were out of fashion."

"They're coming back. Newt Gingrich, the new speaker of the House, is recommending that they put children of welfare mothers into orphanages."

The problem is that there aren't enough orphanages to handle all the kids that will be sent away."

"Why is that?"

"The Democrats goofed. They were influenced by Charles Dickens, and they let the orphanages close during their 40 years in office. Now Congress is going to have to finance a crash program to get the new institutions built. We

can make a bundle on the investment once Gingrich gets his plan passed."

"It sounds good on paper," I admitted. "But suppose the mothers won't give up their kids? Then the orphanages will have a lot of empty beds."

"They won't have a choice," Bruce said. "Under the Gingrich plan, unmarried mothers under 18 would be denied aid. This should give us at least 970,000 orphans. Then Gingrich also wants some children put up for adoption. I figure that that isn't going to work because most of the children are too old, so they will have to build even more orphanages than they envisioned."

"How much will it cost to build a good home to house welfare children?" I asked Bruce.

"An average of \$30 million per institution."

"That's a lot."

"They have to be escape-proof, so that the kids don't run off to find their mothers."

"It sounds like a good investment. Welfare mothers have been getting away with murder, and if they can't cut the mustard, we might as well take it out on their children. Michael, are you sure this isn't too good to be true?"

"I swear it's part of Gingrich's solution to getting people off the poverty rolls. He calls it the Personal Responsibility Act. Ordinarily, anyone who proposed this sort of thing would have been taken away in a straitjacket by now. But Newt is the speaker of the House, and if he says that orphanages are the solution to our welfare problems, then we're going to end up with orphanages coming out of our ears."

"O.K., I'll invest in building them," I told Bruce. "It's rare that I can help get people off welfare and make a profit at the same time."



Buchwald

Christo Says He'll Wrap Reichstag Next June

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Christo, who has wrapped islands off Miami and a bridge in Paris, has unveiled his plans to cover the Reichstag in Berlin with a silver blanket.

Christo will use 75,000 square meters (90,000 square yards) of a silver propylene fabric to cover the building. His 160 assistants will start wrapping on June 17. It will take about a week to complete the job, and the Reichstag will remain covered through July 6.

Glaswegian Words From a Controversial Writer

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

GLASGOW — No sooner had James Kelman's novel "How Late It Was, How Late" won this year's Booker Prize for fiction than a full-scale furor erupted.

One of the judges, Rahbi Julia Neuberger, declared that the book was unreadable and said that the awarding of the prize, Britain's most important, was a "disgrace."

Simon Jenkins, a conservative columnist for The Times of London, called the award "literary vandalism." Several other critics sniped that the book should have been disqualified because of its heavy use of profanity.

Meanwhile, the British literary establishment huddled together defensively as Kelman appeared in a business suit at the black-tie Booker affair and, in his heavy Scottish accent, made a rousing case for the culture and language of "indigenous" people outside of London.

"A fine line can exist between elitism and racism," he said. "On matters concerning language and culture, the distinction can sometimes cease to exist altogether."

Part stream of consciousness, part third-person narrative, sparsely punctuated, devoid of chapters and written entirely in the words and cadences of working-class Glasgow, "How Late It Was, How Late" does make for hard reading, which seems to explain some of the objections.

But other critics have greeted the novel, the story of a down-and-out Glaswegian former convict who has a run-in with the police and wakes up to discover that he has suddenly gone blind, as a literary triumph.

Writing in The Independent, Janet Turner Hopton called Kelman a "poet and magician" and said the book was a "passionate, scintillating, brilliant song of a book."

It is nothing new for Kelman's work — which includes four other

A Sample Passage

New York Times Service

HERE is an excerpt from "How Late It Was, How Late" by James Kelman:

"People got wound up awful easy. Ye noticed that a lot. Tam was actually younger than Sammy; no much, but still and all. And there he was. He didnay even realize it was a wind-up, the sodger; that was all they were doing, winding him up. I am just hadnay twigged it. He knew better too that was the problem, he was experienced. It was just how they caught ye unaware. So it didnay matter, how long in the tooth ye were man it didnay matter, know what I mean, if ye got caught unaware."

coverts, a number of plays and about 100 short stories — to generate strong reactions, both for and against.

He has been compared to James Joyce, to William Kennedy and to Samuel Beckett, but when the first Kelman short story was accepted by a magazine at York University in 1972, the printer refused to print it because of the profanity. And in the mid-1970s, one publisher urged him to write more accessibly, saying, "Kelman recalled in an interview in his home in a suburb of Glasgow, that 'work written in Glaswegian dialect doesn't sell in America.'"

For the author, a slight man with haunting eyes and a grave manner that gives way easily to sardonic humor, the central issue is cultural imperialism through language.

Recalling times when Glaswegian accents were banned from the radio, or when his two daughters were reprimanded in school for using the Scots "aye" instead of the English "yes," he said it was wrong to call the language of his work "vernacular" or "dialect."

"To me, those words are just another way of inferiorizing the language by indicating that there's a standard," he said. "The dictionary would use the term 'debased.' But it's the language! The living language, and it comes out of many different sources, including Scotland before the English arrived."

As angry as he might be about the criticisms, Kelman said that the Booker Prize had given him a useful opportunity to air his views about language and about the disenfranchised people who are his subjects.

It has helped the book sell more than 20,000 copies in hard cover in Britain, and it certainly has raised the author's profile among publishers in the United States, where "How Late It Was, How Late" is to be published by W. W. Norton on Dec. 12.

The \$30,000 prize has also had happy financial consequences for the often broke Kelman, who left school at the age of 15 and worked at a number of manual jobs even as he began writing some 20 years ago.

Having spent his life in a series of apartments, he was able to move six months ago to a large house with a garden. He has also invested in a new computer to replace his creaky, grimy-covered one, and his wife, a social worker for homeless people, has been able to reduce her working hours.

What's more, Kelman said, the Booker brings a special kind of prestige to someone like him, one of a group of strong writers to emerge from Glasgow in recent years, including Jeff Torrington and Alasdair Gray.

"The meaning of the prize comes from other people," said Kelman, who chain-smokes cigarettes that he rolls himself. "I was aware of its importance for writers both from this community in Glasgow and the extended community in Scotland, and also other communities that you could say were in similar situations. Friends of mine who are Afro-Caribbean or from India or Pakistan, or Irish or American people, said they were amazed, astonished and delighted that this statement could have been made from the center of the city of London."

Particularly annoying to Kelman (although Kelman does his best not



Ken D. Patterson for The New York Times

"It's the language! The living language," says novelist Kelman.

to look annoyed) has been the renewed criticism that his writing is shoddy and somehow subliterary. Referring to Kelman's protagonist and narrator, Sammy, Jenkins of The Times, for instance, said the book represented "the ramblings of a Glaswegian drunk."

And another journalist took it upon himself to count how many times a particular obscenity appeared in "How Late It Was," arriving at the impressive number of 4,000.

"Some people say my work has no value," Kelman said. "They find a way of saying it's not literature, just oral tradition. Or perhaps that because you write from the point of view of people whose language is debased, then your language is debased, and therefore you're a debased writer, or really not a writer at all."

"I've won a major prize before," he went on, referring to the James Tait Black Memorial Prize, which he won in 1989 for his novel "A Disaf-

fection," and one of the people associated with it asked me if I ever revised my work."

Yes, Kelman said, he does revise, even more so because the language he uses is so singular. Well into his cigarette, perhaps his 10th in two hours, he launched into a fierce defense.

"In order to fight against the house style you have to justify every single comma," he said. "Every comma in my work is my comma. Every absence of a comma or full stop or semicolon or colon is my absence. You have to be much more precise and bloody pedantic."

"You have to revise and revise and proof at every bloody stage to insure that everything's spot on, especially because you're working in what other people regard as inconsistent ways, so you have to be really sure."

He stamped the cigarette out and began to roll another one. "You have to trust the fact that you're a writer."

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe

City	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	18.54	12.55	17.52	12.53	17.52	12.53
Amsterdam	10.50	8.43	11.52	7.44	9.43	7.44
Ankara	12.54	8.43	11.52	7.44	9.43	7.44
Athens	12.54	8.43	11.52	7.44	9.43	7.44
Bangkok	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Bombay	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Buenos Aires	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Calcutta	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Cairo	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Chennai	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Colombo	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Columbus	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Cork	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Dakar	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Dhaka	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Dublin	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Edinburgh	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Geneva	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Havana	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Hong Kong	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Hyderabad	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Istanbul	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Jakarta	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Johannesburg	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Kuala Lumpur	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
London	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Los Angeles	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Lyons	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Madrid	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Mumbai	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Nairobi	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
New Delhi	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
New York	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Osaka	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Paris	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Perth	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Rangoon	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Rio de Janeiro	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Rome	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Sao Paulo	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Seoul	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Shanghai	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Singapore	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Sydney	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Taipei	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Tokyo	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Yokohama	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52

North America

Most of the U.S. will have dry weather and above-normal temperatures through the weekend. Cooler air will invade the northern Plains and Rockies, and showers marking the leading edge of the cold may reach Chicago and Toronto on Sunday. Washington and New York will be dry.

Europe

Strong winds and some rain will spread into England, northern France and western Scandinavia. Dry, mild weather will continue to the south. Weather-related delays are possible in London on Saturday and Sunday, as well as in Paris. The weather will stay dry in Rome.

Asia

Japan will have windy and chilly weather with some snow in the north, but generally dry weather in Tokyo. Cold winds will sweep through Korea and Mongolia. Hong Kong will be mainly dry and mild. There will be showers across Southeast Asia and some thunderstorms in Malaysia.

Africa

Most of Africa will have dry weather and above-normal temperatures through the weekend. Cooler air will invade the northern Plains and Rockies, and showers marking the leading edge of the cold may reach Chicago and Toronto on Sunday. Washington and New York will be dry.

Latin America

Most of Latin America will have dry weather and above-normal temperatures through the weekend. Cooler air will invade the northern Plains and Rockies, and showers marking the leading edge of the cold may reach Chicago and Toronto on Sunday. Washington and New York will be dry.

Legend: sunny, partly cloudy, cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, drizzle, fog, snow, hail, wind-whiffer. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc., © 1994

Asia

City	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Bangkok	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Beijing	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Bombay	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Calcutta	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Chennai	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Columbus	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Cork	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Dakar	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Dhaka	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Dublin	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Edinburgh	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Geneva	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Havana	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Hong Kong	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Hyderabad	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Istanbul	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Jakarta	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Johannesburg	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Kuala Lumpur	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
London	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Los Angeles	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Lyons	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Madrid	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Mumbai	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Nairobi	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
New Delhi	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
New York	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Osaka	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Paris	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Perth	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Rangoon	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Rio de Janeiro	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Rome	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Sao Paulo	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Seoul	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Shanghai	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Singapore	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Sydney	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Taipei	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Tokyo	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52
Yokohama	17.52	10.50	16.51	11.52	16.51	11.52

Africa

Most of Africa will have dry weather and above-normal temperatures through the weekend. Cooler air will invade the northern Plains and Rockies, and showers marking the leading edge of the cold may reach Chicago and Toronto on Sunday. Washington and New York will be dry.

Latin America

Most of Latin America will have dry weather and above-normal temperatures through the weekend. Cooler air will invade the northern Plains and Rockies, and showers marking the leading edge of the cold may reach Chicago and Toronto on Sunday. Washington and New York will be dry.

Europe

Strong winds and some rain will spread into